







Andrés Zaldivar, one of the opposition leaders who have returned to Chile from exile, being welcomed in Santiago.

## Returning Exiles Internationalize Chile

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — When General Augusto Pinochet rose to power here a decade ago, Gonzalo (Payo) Grondona was a leftist folk singer. Rose Marie Graepo was a radio journalist. Ariel Dorfman was a respected writer. And Andrés Zaldivar was a leading politician.

All of them were prominent members of the intellectual and political elite of this country. And although they had little in common, all were destined to spend the better part of a decade abroad. They were among Chile's tens of thousands of political exiles, severed from contact or influence in a society that General Pinochet hoped to transform.

Now all four are back in Santiago. They have come from East Germany, Mexico, the United States and Spain. Mr. Zaldivar has brought new ideology, Mr. Dorfman new books, Miss Graepo new reporting theory and Mr. Grondona "a crateful of new songs."

In the tumult of Chile's political crisis, the thousands of political exiles have often gone unnoticed. Currently, they are participating in a social reshaping that could be

unique in the history of the country.

With the end of an unprecedented era of mass exile apparently approaching, Chile is experiencing a rediscovery. Since 1973, at least 10,000 people in virtually every social, political and cultural sector have been forcibly transplanted to more than 50 countries. Some estimates of the number of exiles, including those who were not formally expelled, range up to 200,000 in a country of 11.5 million.

Now, as that elite slowly filters back, a new overlay of leadership colored by a decade of personal privation and international experience is mixing into professions and political parties long circumscribed by military tutelage.

"Pinochet committed an extraordinary error when he expelled us rather than killing us," said Mr. Dorfman, 41, who has lived the past three years in Bethesda, Maryland. "For the first time, the civilian society of this country has been internationalized. There is an incredible process of cross-fertilization going on."

As Chile struggles over its political future, those coming back appear to be having an influence. Returning politicians have reinforced

an opposition alliance calling for General Pinochet's resignation, and artists and writers have begun to test and sometimes stretch the limits of free expression.

The potential effect of the exiles' return has created a problem for the general's struggling government. As part of a conciliatory policy meant to defuse a mass protest movement, authorities have authorized the entry of nearly 2,500 exiles since June and have pledged to consider allowing the rest to return, excluding only a short list of political terrorists.

And yet, the promised action has been paralyzed in recent weeks as governmental factions debate the effects of allowing so many potential opponents to return, according to well-informed sources.

A case in point is Mr. Zaldivar, 46, who has faced a common political difficulty in re-entering the country. A lawyer, he emerged in the 1970s as a leader of the Christian Democratic Party and is now president of the international Christian Democratic Federation.

For weeks, government officials have quietly predicted that Mr. Zaldivar, often associated with the party's right wing, would divide the Christian Democrats. Until now, however, Mr. Zaldivar has shown little sign of living up to the predictions.

It is not only in politics, however, that returning exiles have had to come to terms with new movements built while they were abroad. A new generation of Chilean musicians, artists and actors has emerged under military rule while hundreds of former standouts have pursued separate, and sometimes very different, careers abroad.

In journalism, said Miss Graepo, "the problem now is not the closing of the gap between exiles and those here, but freedom of expression. Until there is more liberty here, those coming back cannot even apply their new experience."

For Mr. Dorfman, the danger of the influx of exiles is that many activists may not find a place, and with the bitterness of the past, will only increase Chile's polarization.

■ **15 Get Internal Exile**  
The government sent 15 persons into internal exile for three months Thursday night, Reuters reported from Santiago. Government Secretary Alfonso Martínez de la Plata said the 15 were responsible for acts of violence during recent protests.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Beirut Cease-Fire Measures Expanded

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A security committee representing the army and three militias announced new measures Friday to stabilize Lebanon's cease-fire.

The security committee said its members had agreed to exchange detainees, remove barricades and open more roads around Beirut International Airport. It said they had agreed that fortification activities should stop and had discussed ways to ensure that the fragile cease-fire, which took effect Monday, would hold.

A committee statement on state-run Beirut radio said all sides would start handing over their captives immediately. The rightist Christian militia known as the Lebanese Forces was holding hundreds of Druze villagers north of Beirut, while the Druze militias had trapped more than 30,000 Christians in the mountain town of Dahr al-Qamar.

### Moscow Flights Returning to Normal

MOSCOW (NYT) — Airline connections between the Soviet Union and the West began to return to normal Friday as Western governments, trade unions and pilots' associations ended a patchwork of boycotts imposed after the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner Sept. 1.

The number of Western travelers arriving by air began to build up again after a two-week period in which business and tourist traffic dropped sharply.

Some elements of the boycott remained in effect, principally the pilots' action that caused British Airways and Finnair to announce a 60-day suspension of flights that, if sustained, would expire in November. But these seem likely to be cut short as a result of action Friday by the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, which recommended after a meeting in Montreal that pilots end their boycotts.

### Hopes Said to Dim in KAL Jet Search

TOKYO (UPI) — American teams searching the Sea of Japan for the wreckage of the South Korean airliner downed Sept. 1 have conceded that the plane's flight recorders, with their signal batteries nearly drained, may not be found, Japanese officials said Friday.

Two officials of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency, returning after a three-day observation stint on one of the U.S. search vessels, said the Americans were no longer optimistic they could recover the recorders.

Six U.S. and 24 Soviet ships sighted in the area around Sakhalin Island are searching for the flight data and cockpit voice recordings, which could shed light on why the jet strayed into Soviet airspace. Signal batteries for the recording device generally last 30 days.

### Ankara Releases Demirel, 15 Others

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's ruling generals on Friday ordered the release of former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel and 15 other politicians who were sent into internal exile at Canakkale, on the Dardanelles coast, three months ago.

They are still forbidden to engage in any political activity for the next 10 years, according to a decree broadcast over the state radio. The group included six other members of Mr. Demirel's dissolved Justice Party, seven members of the leftist Republican People's Party of former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and two leaders of the Great Turkey Party.

The release order came hours after the parliamentary assembly of the European Council adopted a resolution threatening Turkey with expulsion from the 21-nation body by January unless the regime changed its human rights practices.

### Thatcher Says Moscow Lacks Morality

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher left for Britain on Friday after meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. On Thursday in Washington, she denounced the leaders of the Soviet Union, saying they were "not constrained by our ethics."

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking at the British Embassy, called on the West to deal with Soviet leaders with a clear recognition of what she said was their lack of morality. "We are confronted by a power of great military strength, which has consistently used force against its neighbors, which wields the threat of force as a weapon of policy and which is bent on subverting and destroying the confidence and stability of the Western world," she said.

She added: "Some may recoil at the thought of negotiating with men whose theories and actions have been responsible for so much suffering. Yet the character of modern weapons, not only nuclear but conventional, obliges us to do so. So we must persist in our efforts, but resolve to do nothing that would hand an advantage to the other side."

### U.S. Would Limit Chemical Exposure

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has called for a drastic lowering of the level at which workers may be exposed to ethylene dibromide, a chemical widely used in refining gasoline and as a fumigant for citrus and tropical fruit. The agency proposed Thursday a reduction from the current allowable level of 20 parts per million to 0.1 parts per million averaged over an eight-hour day, and asserted that the standards would substantially reduce the "excess risk" of cancer among the estimated 56,000 workers who are exposed to the chemical. Ethylene dibromide has been linked to cancer and reproductive damage.

On Friday, the Environmental Protection Agency imposed an emergency ban on the use of the chemical as a soil fumigant for crops. The agency cited evidence that the chemical "is contaminating ground water supplies in a number of states."

### Cuba Seizes Dissident Despite Pledge

PARIS (NYT) — Cuba has arrested Ricardo Bofill, the former vice rector of the University of Havana, after promising France that the anti-Castro dissident would be left alone and allowed to leave the country. The arrest on Saturday of Mr. Bofill, who is not known to be related to the Spanish architect of the same name, has caused considerable irritation and some embarrassment to France's Socialist government, which has sought to maintain good relations with Cuba.

According to his wife, Mr. Bofill went to the French Embassy on April 29 because he had been threatened by telephone and his mail had been intercepted. Once he was there, she said, the embassy was surrounded by security policemen and her husband left the building after the French ambassador was given assurances about his freedom.

### For the Record

A Solidarity activist, Jan Naczynski, who was spirited out of a hospital by fellow activists last year after being shot by police, came out of hiding and surrendered Friday in Warsaw. (UPI)

Gerd Heidemann, the reporter implicated in the Hitler diaries hoax, was sent back to prison Friday after a Hamburg court ruled he might flee West Germany. (AP)

President Karl Carstens of West Germany will fly to the United States Monday for a two-week visit to underscore German-U.S. friendship. (AP)

An oil spill in the Humber River estuary was under control Friday, officials in Hull, England, said. (AP)

The Mauritius cabinet has approved draft amendments to the constitution to make the island a republic within the Commonwealth. (Reuters)

President Patrick Hillery of Ireland, 60, has announced he will run for another seven-year term, ending speculation that he would not seek reelection. (Reuters)

## Manila Police Break Up New Protest Against Marcos in Financial District

By William Chapman  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Police used tear gas and water hoses Friday to break up a large crowd gathered in the financial district, the locale of several recent demonstrations against the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Fire trucks sprayed water on a crowd that had refused to disperse after a peaceful and generally quiet protest against Mr. Marcos.

Some in the crowds and in business offices lining the streets threw bottles and other objects, and the plainclothesmen retaliated by hurling canisters of tear gas.

Hours after the midafternoon encounter, police remained in the streets, with traffic blocked off and thousands of workers fearful of leaving their offices.

Makati, the commercial and financial heart of metropolitan Manila, has been the scene of anti-Marcos demonstrations on several occasions.

Friday's affair began as an almost furtive protest at the lunch hour when several hundred persons filed out of their buildings and

walked quietly along the avenue and into a large department store. Many wore yellow shirts, blouses and skirts to commemorate the 40th day after the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Yellow is the color adopted to keep alive his memory among the anti-Marcos following.

Most were clerks and office workers, but a few middle-level executives joined in. One of them, the general manager of a trading company, said the parade was a peaceful "leisurely stroll" to avoid giving the police a pretext for cracking down.

But as the afternoon wore on, the crowd grew larger and traffic was stalled, bringing police and fire trucks into action.

In another development, Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando resigned as head of the commission investigating Mr. Aquino's assassination. He had asked to be removed when legal petitions challenging his independence were filed.

The commission, which was appointed shortly after the murder, has been stalled for more than two

weeks because of the legal challenges pending in the courts.

Mr. Marcos appointed two new members to the commission Thursday. Both have seats in the national assembly. One is from Mr. Marcos's party and the other from an opposition party.

On Thursday night, the government closed down The Philippine Times, one of several street newspapers that have popped up since Mr. Aquino's murder. Authorities alleged it was printing seditious material.

Many Filipinos are boycotting the city's major newspapers, contending that they are biased in favor of the government's account of the murder.

### Philip Cancels Trip

Prince Philip has canceled his trip to the Philippines, United Press International reported from London.

He was to have begun a four-day visit to the Philippines on Thursday to attend a meeting of the International Equestrian Federation, of which he is the president. The prince was to have been a dinner guest of Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda.



Yitzhak Shamir

## Labor, Likud Fail in Bid for Unified Rule

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The negotiations to form a "government of national unity" in Israel collapsed Friday, apparently clearing the way for the prime minister-designate, Yitzhak Shamir, to establish a government on the basis of the existing coalition.

The negotiations, which had never been given much chance of succeeding, failed to bridge the wide gap separating Mr. Shamir's governing Likud bloc and the opposition Labor alignment on such key issues as the future of the West Bank, Jewish settlement in the occupied territory and the Israeli military presence in Lebanon.

Following a meeting Friday morning with the Labor leader, Shimon Peres, Mr. Shamir said it was "almost impossible to find a compromise formula that will satisfy both parties."

Mr. Shamir said the Likud negotiators had rejected a Labor Party demand that the next government agree to the principle of "territorial compromise," a Labor formula to return some of the West Bank to Jordanian sovereignty in return for peace.

Mr. Peres told reporters that the Labor negotiators had insisted on a restriction on Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip that would limit new settlements to areas that Israel considers vital to its security.

"We are not ready to join a government that will continue settlements in all parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip," he said.

Recent public opinion polls have shown overwhelming support for a national unity government, which has become something of a "motherhood" issue in a country that has grown weary of the constant bickering between the Likud bloc and the opposition.

The negotiations lasted a week. They often seemed to be centered on maneuvering over who would bear the most public blame for the failure of the talks.

Mr. Shamir has already reached an agreement on a new Likud coalition made up of the other political parties that form the current government. On the basis of that agreement, President Chaim Herzog asked Mr. Shamir last month to form the next Israeli government.

However, at the request of some members of the coalition, Mr. Shamir agreed first to explore the possibility of a government of national unity with the Labor alignment.

### Blast at Marseilles Fair Kills One, Injures 27

The Associated Press

MARSEILLES — A bomb exploded near the American and Algerian exposition stands at a trade fair here Friday, killing one person and injuring 27, police said. Fire department officials said three of the injured were seriously hurt.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed by an Armenian terrorist organization, the Orly Group, in a telephone call to police. The group is believed to be a splinter group of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Authorities said the bomb was placed behind a curtain.

## Entrapped PLO Force Slips Through Syrians

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — The last of the 1,200 Palestinian guerrillas who were forced out of eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley last weekend and encircled by Syrian troops and armor 35 miles (56 kilometers) east of here slipped through their containment lines Thursday night and joined several thousand of Yasser Arafat's remaining fighting force on the edge of this northern port city, guerrilla commanders said Friday.

Using decoys and a route through the mountains terrain that they claimed was not on Syrian Army maps, leaders of the entrapped Palestine Liberation Organization fighting force said they eluded their captors to bolster the remnants of the Palestinian military organization near the Badawi refugee camp here. There are rising fears in the PLO that the Syrians intend to further restrict their activities in the Tripoli redoubt as part of a secret deal with the United States.

At a hastily erected PLO military encampment in the hills overlooking Tripoli, the commander of the escaped fighting force said his unit got out of the Syrian entrapment with all its heavy weapons, although there was no visible evidence of artillery in the camp.

Colonel Ziad Atarah, the commander, said in an interview that after his force had been encircled in a valley near the town of Hermel on Saturday, he immediately began making plans to slip out and reach Tripoli. He dismissed suggestions that the Syrians could not possibly have failed to detect the escape route and simply chose to look the other

way after having achieved their objective of getting the Palestinians out of the Bekaa.

Many Palestinian leaders here, including Mr. Arafat and his senior aides, say they are convinced that the Syrian move to take the PLO guerrillas out of the Bekaa was a cease-fire condition imposed on the Syrians by the United States. The quid pro quo, they maintain, would be a U.S. agreement to allow the Syrians to maintain a security force in the Bekaa and, possibly, even to secure some sort of influence for Syria in a future Lebanese government.

On a few hours' notice, Syria brusquely ordered the PLO out of the Bekaa on Sept. 23 and in a forced march pushed a 130-vehicle convoy of guerrillas to a valley near Hermel, 60 miles north of their former positions. The PLO unit was trapped in an area barren of any trees and cover, and was dependent on the Syrians for allowing water and food to be sent to them.

Colonel Atarah said the Syrians had pointed five Soviet-made T-72 tanks against the guerrillas "to make us afraid," but he said there was no shooting during the breakout. "They wanted to capture us. They told us to be prisoners or go without our weapons, but we went out in a way through the mountains that they did not know."

However, the extent of the Syrian Army presence here and its tight control of the approaches to Badawi appeared to suggest that the Syrians, having accomplished their objective of getting the PLO fighters out of the Bekaa without a fight, may have chosen to allow the "escape" to occur without a confrontation.

## Bonn Socialist Leaders Face Disarray Over Missile Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

party assembly to drop a proposal for outright rejection of the new missiles in favor of mere "opposition in principle" pending the outcome in Geneva.

Mr. Vogel argued that the pre-emptive decision by the local assembly rendered the party "unable to conduct policy."

It is now taken for granted that the Social Democrats at their party congress in November will refuse to reaffirm the NATO position and will ask instead for an extension of the Geneva negotiations and a corresponding delay of the missile deployment.

Willy Brandt, like Mr. Schmidt a former chancellor, has come out for postponement of the deployment and even told a party meeting in Bonn that he had supported Mr. Schmidt's original policy with great personal misgivings at the time only because he felt it was his duty to stand behind the chancellor.

The Socialist leaders fear, however, that a brusque departure from the pro-missile position they held when they were in the government would be interpreted in West Germany and abroad as a sign that the party is moving away from its Western alliance and ignoring its commitments.



Helmut Schmidt

Mr. Vogel, who is the leader of the Social Democrats' fraction in the national parliament, has been accused by some of the West German press of being indecisive and lacking leadership and thus setting the rank and file of the party adrift.

## Poll Finds Reagan Foreign Policy Has Lost Support

(Continued from Page 1)

there if its marines cannot achieve their goals without substantial reinforcement.

Many do not believe that the U.S. government has tried hard enough to explain its reasons for sending the marines and Navy to Lebanon. However, the 23 percent who do were more likely to support U.S. policy there. Nearly half of these approve of Americans' helping the Lebanese government in its fighting, and 56 percent approve of the marines' original mission of peacekeeping.

The overall pattern of opinion identified in the poll largely parallels earlier polls on U.S. involvement in Central America. Those polls indicated that the public had doubts about U.S. commitment in the region, did not favor further

escalation, feared that the situation might come to resemble Vietnam and did not feel that the administration position had been explained well. As in all foreign-policy questions, the level of information held by the public was modest.

The poll was taken as the debate continued in Washington over whether the War Powers Resolution, the decade-old law that Congress passed to restrain the war-making power of the president, was relevant to the situation in Lebanon. By a margin of 3 to 1, respondents said that Mr. Reagan should get the approval of Congress to keep the marines in Lebanon.

The cease-fire began in Lebanon three days into the five-day poll, but only 3 percent of those questioned said they had heard of the cease-fire and believed that it

would succeed. Conversely, 52 percent had heard of the cease-fire but believed that it would not last.

According to the poll, the cease-fire had little immediate impact on the public's view of the situation in Lebanon. But Mr. Reagan's overall approval rate did rise from 43 percent before the cease-fire to 48 percent after.

Substantially more Republicans than Democrats approve of the peacekeeping mission of the marines, whereas more Democrats than Republicans believe that the marines should be withdrawn from Lebanon if it becomes apparent that they cannot achieve their goals without reinforcement.

While two in three respondents agreed there were parallels between U.S. involvement in Lebanon and the early years of the Vietnam War,

substantially more Democrats subscribe to that view.

Men and women view the situation in Lebanon differently. Men, by a slight margin, approve of sending U.S. troops to Lebanon, but women, by a margin of 59 percent to 28 percent, do not. Similarly, men, by a margin of 60 percent to 34 percent, do not believe that Mr. Reagan is likely to involve the United States in a war, whereas women, by 52 percent to 40 percent, believe that he is.

Despite some administration hostility toward the United Nations in recent weeks, 88 percent of the respondents said that the United States should remain in the organization. Moreover, 65 percent believe that the organization should remain in the United States, 20 percent said it should move.



**Biotonus**  
Leading medical center for  
REVITALIZATION

Provides:  
— a complete and personalized CHECK-UP  
— an individualized treatment based on the  
VERY LATEST MEDICAL  
REGENERATION TECHNIQUES

Specially indicated for:  
stress, general tiredness, decrease in physical and mental  
activity, loss of memory and concentration, obesity,  
metabolic disorders, general revitalization.

For further information, please contact  
BIOTONUS HT, 21, rue de Bon Port  
Tel. (21) 63 51 01 — Telex 453133  
CH - 1820 MONTREUX SWITZERLAND

**Herald Tribune**  
The Whole World in Your Hands



## Pentagon Still Overpays, Analyst States

### 'Whistle-Blower' Fired by Nixon Again Cites High Prices, 'Horrible Quality'

By Charles Mohr  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon official who disclosed wasteful military contracts in 1969 has testified that the government is still often paying exorbitantly high prices and getting "horrible quality" in return.

The official, A. Ernest Fitzgerald, began his testimony Thursday to a House subcommittee by recalling:

"Some years ago I made an appearance similar to this and ended up offending the then-largest defense contractor in the United States, the president of the United States, the president pro tem of the Senate and a majority of the whole Congress, along with the rest of the defense industry."

He testified that he had gone through the Defense Department's formal clearing process, and he remarked that he was "speaking for myself, although I hope my superiors will agree with what I am saying."

Mr. Fitzgerald, an industrial engineer by training, told of a study by himself and his staff of an electronics concern that once made commercial color television sets for about \$400 and also did business with the Pentagon.

"If the contractor had used the 'same level of inefficiency' in his military contracts, 'my best guess is that the manufacturer would have to charge about \$100,000 for his \$400 TV set,'" Mr. Fitzgerald said.

He added, "At root, these dreadful performances are caused by an upside-down rewards and punishment system, a failure to enforce contracts, to write tight contracts and start to enforce them without softening changes."

The Pentagon almost never dismisses a program manager for letting costs get out of hand and almost always finds ways to get a "large, politically favored contractor off the hook," Mr. Fitzgerald asserted. It is the "rightward" of the Pentagon who is punished, he said.

He told the subcommittee that only a new watchdog agency overseen by Congress could prevent costs and overhead to military contracts.

Mr. Rickover agreed with that assessment.

The 33-year-old former admiral, who was forced to retire from the navy last year, blamed Congress for uncontrolled costs because it had dismantled the Renegotiation Board.

That remark and others appeared to offend some of the members, and at times verbal spurs flew.

"At one point, Mr. Rickover said: 'I know I'm a character. I don't have to come up here for you characters to tell me I'm a character.'"

But Mr. Rickover also deplored his own accomplishments.

"I have not been effective," he said. "If I had been effective, the Defense Department would not be run like this. My office was a ladies' toilet. That's what they thought of me."

Mr. Fitzgerald tried to convince the subcommittee that some conventional wisdom about the causes of soaring military costs was more myth than fact.

Although he had some criticisms of efficiency in American factory

operations and of workers, the Pentagon analyst said the worst problem occurred when contractors would add large amounts over the price of materials when selling to the government.

These markups sometimes approached 30 times the cost of labor, he said, and were mostly caused by high engineering, support and overhead costs.

He said the Pentagon was far too permissive in granting unjustified markups, giving big military contractors no incentive for efficiency.

"It's not necessarily the blue-collar workers," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "it's more often the guys with the diamond cufflinks, with unlimited expense accounts, that you congressmen see."

He also said a reconstituted board should be named a "redetermination board," and that it should enforce redetermination of cost and performance clauses of military contracts.



A. Ernest Fitzgerald

## Democrats Assail Deficit Spending Of Republicans

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The radio ads begin with a rapidly escalating "drip... drip... drip" that an announcer describes as the flow of red ink that has deluged Washington since Ronald Reagan became president.

"Today the red ink flows even faster," the announcer says as the sound in the background gets louder and louder. "For the fiscal year now ending, the deficit is \$200 billion and rising. This Republican administration has already taken us further into the red than all previous administrations in our history."

On that note, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee on Thursday announced plans to commemorate Friday's midnight window of fiscal 1983 with an assault on Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party as the biggest spenders of them all.

Representative Tony Coelho, a California Democrat and chairman of the campaign committee, said the ads would first be aired here and in the home districts of the two top House Republicans, Robert H. Michel of Illinois and Trent Lott of Mississippi.

Democratic strategists contend that Mr. Michel and Mr. Lott are vulnerable to challenges in next year's elections and Mr. Coelho, an aide said, has no reservations about targeting House Republican leaders for defeat.

## Lawyers' Judiciary Unit Assails Reagan Nominee

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Bar Association's Committee on the Judiciary has taken the unusual step of declaring that a Reagan administration nominee to a U.S. appeals court is unqualified for the appointment because of a lack of "personal integrity."

The nominee, Sherman E. Unger, general counsel of the Commerce Department, is being considered by the Senate for confirmation to the new U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

In a report submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee, the committee accused Mr. Unger of a series of ethics violations while in private practice, including "filing false affidavits," engaging in improper contacts with judges and parties in cases, and improperly receiving legal fees in a bankruptcy case.

The report also included a statement that Mr. Unger had been relieved of his job as general counsel in the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Nixon administration because he was "untrustworthy and allowed his self-interest to interfere with his judgment."

The 14 members of the panel were unanimous in their recommendation, according to William T. Coleman Jr., who spoke for them Thursday. Mr. Coleman, a Washington attorney, was secretary of transportation in the Ford administration.

Mr. Unger defended himself in a statement presented to the Judiciary Committee on Thursday, expressly denying some of the allegations and explaining others as mistakes made when he was inexperienced in bankruptcy practice.

Experienced observers of the judicial nominating process said they could not recall any similar recommendation by the panel involving an appointment to an appeals court, although four candidates for judgeships in U.S. district courts in the past few years have received ratings of "unqualified" because of questions about their integrity.

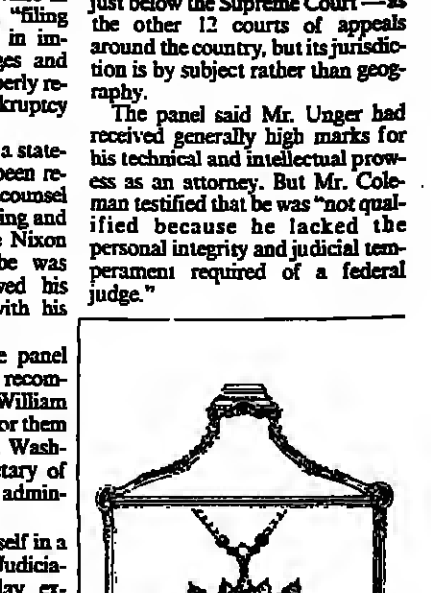
The Reagan administration, which was informed months ago of the allegations, is standing behind Mr. Unger's nomination.

He is supported by a number of prominent Republicans, including Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon and former Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, all of whom appeared before the committee to vouch for the nominee's integrity and qualifications.

Two Democrats, Lloyd M. Cutler, a former White House counsel, and former Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, also appeared on his behalf Thursday.

Mr. Unger is the first nominee to the new appeals court, created by combining the old Court of Claims and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. It has the same status — just below the Supreme Court — as the other 12 courts of appeals around the country, but its jurisdiction is by subject rather than geography.

The panel said Mr. Unger had received generally high marks for his technical and intellectual prowess as an attorney. But Mr. Coleman testified that he was "not qualified" because he lacked the personal integrity and judicial temperament required of a federal judge.



## U.S. Army Plans to Cancel Production Of Its Costly Viper Anti-Tank Weapon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The army has announced that it will cancel production of the controversial Viper anti-tank weapon after congressionally ordered competitive tests showed a Swedish-made weapon was superior.

For more than two years, Senate and House critics of the costly, problem-plagued Viper have been demanding that the army test it against cheaper, European-made, light anti-tank weapons.

Through it all, the service maintained that although the cost of the Viper — a rocket fired from a disposable tube — had grown from \$78 to \$120,000 a weapon, it was still superior to its competitors.

When the tests were completed in July, however, the Viper failed to meet the standards set by the army. An army spokesman said Wednesday that, when current contracts with the builder, General Dynamics, are canceled, \$250 million will have been spent over the past 10 years for development and initial production of the Viper.

The army now plans to purchase up to 1,000 rounds of the Swedish AT-4 to carry on design and operational testing to determine if it will be the new standard anti-tank weapon.

## Cocaine Spreads

Washington Post Service

Cocaine, long identified with the snobish, up-market lawbreaker, is becoming epidemic among less privileged Americans, the authorities say.

The reasons for its spread include a glut in the growing countries of Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, easy transport across the Caribbean to Florida and a large new demographic of mainly Hispanic unemployed immigrants in Miami cheap to hire as couriers and sellers.

After Miami, the next hot spot is New York City, where the drug is being sold in a new, more sophisticated way. It is being sold in a new, more sophisticated way. It is being sold in a new, more sophisticated way.

## Hunger Study

Washington Post Service

President Reagan's task force on ways to eliminate hunger in the United States includes several prominent critics of hunger relief and welfare programs, notably former Governor Edward J. King of Massachusetts, Dr. George A. Graham of Johns Hopkins University, and John M. Perkins, a Mississippi clergyman and founder of the Voice of Calvary Ministries.

Mr. Perkins, the only black on the 13-member panel, called the welfare system "wasteful and destructive" in a 1976 book. Task force members John D. Driggs, former mayor of Phoenix, Arizona, and Betsy Rollins, director of a Durham, North Carolina soup kitchen, are both involved in private programs to fight hunger. J. Clayburn La Force Jr., dean of the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Management, heads the group. Other members include Sandra Smoley of Sacramento, president of the National Association of Counties, and Mayor Richard L. Berkeley of Kansas City, Missouri.

## Alan Moorehead, Author, Dies at 73

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Alan Moorehead, 73, a noted war correspondent in World War II who became a best-selling author of history and biography, died Thursday.

Mr. Moorehead, who was born in Australia, worked from 1930 to 1946 on newspapers in Australia and England before making his journalistic reputation during the war with the London Daily Express. His combat dispatches and three books of battle reportage made him one of the war's best-known correspondents.

After the war, Mr. Moorehead turned to authorship, drawing on his experiences as a reporter for his early works, including a 1946 biography of Field Marshal Montgomery, whose North African campaigns he had covered.

He established himself with his 1956 book on one of the most bitter Allied defeats of World War I, "Gallipoli." Combining deep compassion, a poetic vision and narrative drive, it became a best-seller and won the annual Sunday Times book prize and the Duff Cooper Memorial Award. "No Room in the Arc" (1959) showed his growing interest in the conservation of life. Two volumes on Africa, "The White Nile" (1960) and "The

## U.S. Is Set to Begin Shipments of Nuclear Wastes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After years of allowing high-level nuclear wastes to pile up at temporary storage sites across the country, utilities were to ship the first of 114 truckloads of spent nuclear fuel rods from western New York to Wisconsin Friday, over the vehement protests of local officials.

The trucks, which will keep their pre-dawn departures secret to protect against sabotage, will pass through Pennsylvania and past the suburbs of Cleveland and Chicago, then head north through downtown Milwaukee before depositing their radioactive cargo at another temporary storage site.

Federal agencies say that the steel casks used to transport spent nuclear fuel rods were designed to be virtually impervious, but many local officials are skeptical.

Suburban Cleveland officials have asked a federal judge to block the shipments, saying their fire and police officers are not properly trained to deal with an accident.

"I'm absolutely convinced there is no effective way for us to safeguard against an accident," said Cuyahoga County Commissioner Vincent Campanella. "Our fire chief says that if anything happens, we can evacuate and pray."

The shipments from western New York will be among the first to take place since a de facto moratorium on the transportation of nuclear waste began in the late 1970s.

The United States does not expect to have a permanent repository for spent nuclear fuel until at least 1998. While more than 200 jurisdictions have passed laws restricting movement of nuclear waste through their territory, a federal statute allows the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Transportation Department to override local objections in choosing the routes.

Fred Miller, director of a hazardous materials project at the non-profit Environmental Policy Institute, said that none of the nuclear shipping casks has been tested for leaks and that local communities are not prepared to respond in the event of a crash. He also said that

## Democrats Assail Deficit Spending Of Republicans

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The radio ads begin with a rapidly escalating "drip... drip... drip" that an announcer describes as the flow of red ink that has deluged Washington since Ronald Reagan became president.

"Today the red ink flows even faster," the announcer says as the sound in the background gets louder and louder. "For the fiscal year now ending, the deficit is \$200 billion and rising. This Republican administration has already taken us further into the red than all previous administrations in our history."

On that note, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee on Thursday announced plans to commemorate Friday's midnight window of fiscal 1983 with an assault on Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party as the biggest spenders of them all.

Representative Tony Coelho, a California Democrat and chairman of the campaign committee, said the ads would first be aired here and in the home districts of the two top House Republicans, Robert H. Michel of Illinois and Trent Lott of Mississippi.

Democratic strategists contend that Mr. Michel and Mr. Lott are vulnerable to challenges in next year's elections and Mr. Coelho, an aide said, has no reservations about targeting House Republican leaders for defeat.

## Lawyers' Judiciary Unit Assails Reagan Nominee

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Bar Association's Committee on the Judiciary has taken the unusual step of declaring that a Reagan administration nominee to a U.S. appeals court is unqualified for the appointment because of a lack of "personal integrity."

The nominee, Sherman E. Unger, general counsel of the Commerce Department, is being considered by the Senate for confirmation to the new U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

In a report submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee, the committee accused Mr. Unger of a series of ethics violations while in private practice, including "filing false affidavits," engaging in improper contacts with judges and parties in cases, and improperly receiving legal fees in a bankruptcy case.

The report also included a statement that Mr. Unger had been relieved of his job as general counsel in the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Nixon administration because he was "untrustworthy and allowed his self-interest to interfere with his judgment."

The 14 members of the panel were unanimous in their recommendation, according to William T. Coleman Jr., who spoke for them Thursday. Mr. Coleman, a Washington attorney, was secretary of transportation in the Ford administration.

Mr. Unger defended himself in a statement presented to the Judiciary Committee on Thursday, expressly denying some of the allegations and explaining others as mistakes made when he was inexperienced in bankruptcy practice.

Experienced observers of the judicial nominating process said they could not recall any similar recommendation by the panel involving an appointment to an appeals court, although four candidates for judgeships in U.S. district courts in the past few years have received ratings of "unqualified" because of questions about their integrity.

The Reagan administration, which was informed months ago of the allegations, is standing behind Mr. Unger's nomination.

## U.S. Army Plans to Cancel Production Of Its Costly Viper Anti-Tank Weapon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The army has announced that it will cancel production of the controversial Viper anti-tank weapon after congressionally ordered competitive tests showed a Swedish-made weapon was superior.

For more than two years, Senate and House critics of the costly, problem-plagued Viper have been demanding that the army test it against cheaper, European-made, light anti-tank weapons.

Through it all, the service maintained that although the cost of the Viper — a rocket fired from a disposable tube — had grown from \$78 to \$120,000 a weapon, it was still superior to its competitors.

When the tests were completed in July, however, the Viper failed to meet the standards set by the army. An army spokesman said Wednesday that, when current contracts with the builder, General Dynamics, are canceled, \$250 million will have been spent over the past 10 years for development and initial production of the Viper.

The army now plans to purchase up to 1,000 rounds of the Swedish AT-4 to carry on design and operational testing to determine if it will be the new standard anti-tank weapon.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Cocaine Spreads

Cocaine, long identified with the snobish, up-market lawbreaker, is becoming epidemic among less privileged Americans, the authorities say.

The reasons for its spread include a glut in the growing countries of Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, easy transport across the Caribbean to Florida and a large new demographic of mainly Hispanic unemployed immigrants in Miami cheap to hire as couriers and sellers.

After Miami, the next hot spot is New York City, where the drug is being sold in a new, more sophisticated way. It is being sold in a new, more sophisticated way. It is being sold in a new, more sophisticated way.

### Hunger Study

President Reagan's task force on ways to eliminate hunger in the United States includes several prominent critics of hunger relief and welfare programs, notably former Governor Edward J. King of Massachusetts, Dr. George A. Graham of Johns Hopkins University, and John M. Perkins, a Mississippi clergyman and founder of the Voice of Calvary Ministries.

Mr. Perkins, the only black on the 13-member panel, called the welfare system "wasteful and destructive" in a 1976 book. Task force members John D. Driggs, former mayor of Phoenix, Arizona, and Betsy Rollins, director of a Durham, North Carolina soup kitchen, are both involved in private programs to fight hunger. J. Clayburn La Force Jr., dean of the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Management, heads the group. Other members include Sandra Smoley of Sacramento, president of the National Association of Counties, and Mayor Richard L. Berkeley of Kansas City, Missouri.

### Alan Moorehead, Author, Dies at 73

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Alan Moorehead, 73, a noted war correspondent in World War II who became a best-selling author of history and biography, died Thursday.

Mr. Moorehead, who was born in Australia, worked from 1930 to 1946 on newspapers in Australia and England before making his journalistic reputation during the war with the London Daily Express. His combat dispatches and three books of battle reportage made him one of the war's best-known correspondents.

After the war, Mr. Moorehead turned to authorship, drawing on his experiences as a reporter for his early works, including a 1946 biography of Field Marshal Montgomery, whose North African campaigns he had covered.

He established himself with his 1956 book on one of the most bitter Allied defeats of World War I, "Gallipoli." Combining deep compassion, a poetic vision and narrative drive, it became a best-seller and won the annual Sunday Times book prize and the Duff Cooper Memorial Award. "No Room in the Arc" (1959) showed his growing interest in the conservation of life. Two volumes on Africa, "The White Nile" (1960) and "The

### U.S. Is Set to Begin Shipments of Nuclear Wastes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After years of allowing high-level nuclear wastes to pile up at temporary storage sites across the country, utilities were to ship the first of 114 truckloads of spent nuclear fuel rods from western New York to Wisconsin Friday, over the vehement protests of local officials.

The trucks, which will keep their pre-dawn departures secret to protect against sabotage, will pass through Pennsylvania and past the suburbs of Cleveland and Chicago, then head north through downtown Milwaukee before depositing their radioactive cargo at another temporary storage site.

Federal agencies say that the steel casks used to transport spent nuclear fuel rods were designed to be virtually impervious, but many local officials are skeptical.

Suburban Cleveland officials have asked a federal judge to block the shipments, saying their fire and police officers are not properly trained to deal with an accident.

"I'm absolutely convinced there is no effective way for us to safeguard against an accident," said Cuyahoga County Commissioner Vincent Campanella. "Our fire chief says that if anything happens, we can evacuate and pray."

The shipments from western New York will be among the first to take place since a de facto moratorium on the transportation of nuclear waste began in the late 1970s.

The United States does not expect to have a permanent repository for spent nuclear fuel until at least 1998. While more than 200 jurisdictions have passed laws restricting movement of nuclear waste through their territory, a federal statute allows the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Transportation Department to override local objections in choosing the routes.

Fred Miller, director of a hazardous materials project at the non-profit Environmental Policy Institute, said that none of the nuclear shipping casks has been tested for leaks and that local communities are not prepared to respond in the event of a crash. He also said that

### Democrats Assail Deficit Spending Of Republicans

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The radio ads begin with a rapidly escalating "drip... drip... drip" that an announcer describes as the flow of red ink that has deluged Washington since Ronald Reagan became president.

"Today the red ink flows even faster," the announcer says as the sound in the background gets louder and louder. "For the fiscal year now ending, the deficit is \$200 billion and rising. This Republican administration has already taken us further into the red than all previous administrations in our history."

On that note, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee on Thursday announced plans to commemorate Friday's midnight window of fiscal 1983 with an assault on Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party as the biggest spenders of them all.

Representative Tony Coelho, a California Democrat and chairman of the campaign committee, said the ads would first be aired here and in the home districts of the two top House Republicans, Robert H. Michel of Illinois and Trent Lott of Mississippi.

Democratic strategists contend that Mr. Michel and Mr. Lott are vulnerable to challenges in next year's elections and Mr. Coelho, an aide said, has no reservations about targeting House Republican leaders for defeat.

### Lawyers' Judiciary Unit Assails Reagan Nominee

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Bar Association's Committee on the Judiciary has taken the unusual step of declaring that a Reagan administration nominee to a U.S. appeals court is unqualified for the appointment because of a lack of "personal integrity."

The nominee, Sherman E. Unger, general counsel of the Commerce Department, is being considered by the Senate for confirmation to the new U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

In a report submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee, the committee accused Mr. Unger of a series of ethics violations while in private practice, including "filing false affidavits," engaging in improper contacts with judges and parties in cases, and improperly receiving legal fees in a bankruptcy case.

The report also included a statement that Mr. Unger had been relieved of his job as general counsel in the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Nixon administration because he was "untrustworthy and allowed his self-interest to interfere with his judgment."

The 14 members of the panel were unanimous in their recommendation, according to William T. Coleman Jr., who spoke for them Thursday. Mr. Coleman, a Washington attorney, was secretary of transportation in the Ford administration.

Mr. Unger defended himself in a statement presented to the Judiciary Committee on Thursday, expressly denying some of the allegations and explaining others as mistakes made when he was inexperienced in bankruptcy practice.

Experienced observers of the judicial nominating process said they could not recall any similar recommendation by the panel involving an appointment to an appeals court, although four candidates for judgeships in U.S. district courts in the past few years have received ratings of "unqualified" because of questions about their integrity.

The Reagan administration, which was informed months ago of the allegations, is standing behind Mr. Unger's nomination.

### U.S. Army Plans to Cancel Production Of Its Costly Viper Anti-Tank Weapon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The army has announced that it will cancel production of the controversial Viper anti-tank weapon after congressionally ordered competitive tests showed a Swedish-made weapon was superior.

For more than two years, Senate and House critics of the costly, problem-plagued Viper have been demanding that the army test it against cheaper, European-made, light anti-tank weapons.

Through it all, the service maintained that although the cost of the Viper — a rocket fired from a disposable tube — had grown from \$78 to \$120,000 a weapon, it was still superior to its competitors.

When the tests were completed in July, however, the Viper failed to meet the standards set by the army. An army spokesman said Wednesday that, when current contracts with the builder, General Dynamics, are canceled, \$250 million will have been spent over the past 10 years for development and initial production of the Viper.

The army now plans to purchase up to 1,000 rounds of the Swedish AT-4 to carry on design and operational testing to determine if it will be the new standard anti-tank weapon.

**BUCCELLATI**  
Paris, 4 Place Vendôme  
New York, 725 Fifth Avenue  
Monte-Carlo, Tokyo, Hong Kong  
Head-office: Milan, Via L. Mancini 1

**DIAMONDS**  
YOUR BEST BUY  
Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment. Write annual for free price list or call us:  
Joachim Goldstein  
diamond expert  
Established 1928  
Postbox 62, B-2000 Antwerp  
Belgium - Tel.: (323) 234.07.51  
Telex: 71779 gyl b.  
at the Diamond Club Bldg.  
Gilt Medal  
1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983

**Moscow Congratulates Beijing on Anniversary**  
Reuters  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, a week before the next round of its talks with China, has called for improved relations between the two countries and congratulated the Chinese people on the 34th anniversary of Communist rule.

Tass carried a telegram from the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, and the Council of Ministers to the Chinese government. "Positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations would be in the interests of the two countries, would promote a solution to long-term economic tasks facing them, and would be of benefit to the entire international situation as well," the telegram said.

### Limit Chemical Exports

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has agreed to a new set of guidelines for the export of chemicals, aimed at preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

The guidelines, which were adopted by the OECD's Committee on International Trade in Goods and Services, call for a ban on the export of chemicals that can be used to make nuclear, biological or chemical weapons.

The guidelines also call for a ban on the export of chemicals that can be used to make weapons of mass destruction.

### Dissident Despite Pk

Harold Washington, the first black mayor of Chicago, is being called a dissident by some of his own constituents.

The criticism is based on his decision to support the re-election of Mayor Richard Daley in the 1983 election.

Some of his constituents feel that he should have supported a more progressive candidate.

### Chicago Infighting

The Illinois business community is dismayed by the continuing bickering between Chicago's first black mayor, Harold Washington, and the City Council.

The bickering is over a proposed ordinance that would require the city to provide housing for the homeless.

The ordinance has been passed by the City Council, but Mayor Washington has vetoed it.

### Has Lost Supp

Mayor Harold Washington has lost the support of many of his constituents.

The loss of support is due to his decision to support the re-election of Mayor Richard Daley in the 1983 election.

Some of his constituents feel that he should have supported a more progressive candidate.

### Consultant Said to Claim He Passed Carter Papers

By Martin Schram and Bob Woodward  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Republican congressional aide has told federal investigators that Paul Corbin, a political consultant, claimed last spring that he had obtained President Jimmy Carter's briefing papers for the 1980 presidential debate and had given them to Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, William J. Casey.

Tim Wynnard, executive director of the House Republican Policy Committee, has told the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Mr. Corbin made that claim to him in a telephone conversation last April, about six weeks before the controversy over the debate papers became public.

Mr. Casey emphatically denied in an interview this week that he had received any Carter debate briefing material from Mr. Corbin or anyone else. "I never knew this material was in the campaign," said Mr. Casey, who is the U.S. director of central intelligence. He called allegations to the contrary "totally false."

Mr. Casey said confusion about

### Alan Moorehead, Author, Dies at 73

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Alan Moorehead, 73, a noted war correspondent in World War II who became a best-selling author of history and biography, died Thursday.

Mr. Moorehead, who was born in Australia, worked from 1930 to 1946 on newspapers in Australia and England before making his journalistic reputation during the war with the London Daily Express. His combat dispatches and three books of battle reportage made him one of the war's best-known correspondents.

After the war, Mr. Moorehead turned to authorship, drawing on his experiences as a reporter for his early works, including a 1946 biography of Field Marshal Montgomery, whose North African campaigns he had covered.

He established himself with his 1956 book on one of the most bitter Allied defeats of World War I, "Gallipoli." Combining deep compassion, a poetic vision and narrative drive, it became a best-seller and won the annual Sunday Times book prize and the Duff Cooper Memorial Award. "No Room in the Arc" (1959) showed his growing interest in the conservation of life. Two volumes on Africa, "The White Nile" (1960) and "The

### Consultant Said to Claim He Passed Carter Papers

By Martin Schram and Bob Woodward  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Republican congressional aide has told federal investigators that Paul Corbin, a political consultant, claimed last spring that he had obtained President Jimmy Carter's briefing papers for the 1980 presidential debate and had given them to Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, William J. Casey.

Tim Wynnard, executive director of the House Republican Policy Committee, has told the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Mr. Corbin made that claim to him in a telephone conversation last April, about six weeks before the controversy over the debate papers became public.

Mr. Casey emphatically denied in an interview this week that he had received any Carter debate briefing material from Mr. Corbin or anyone else. "I never knew this material was in the campaign," said Mr. Casey, who is the U.S. director of central intelligence. He called allegations to the contrary "totally false."

Mr. Casey said confusion about

### Alan Moorehead, Author, Dies at 73

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Alan Moorehead, 73, a noted war correspondent in World War II who became a best-selling author of history and biography, died Thursday.

Mr. Moorehead, who was born in Australia, worked from 1930 to 1946 on newspapers in Australia and England before making his journalistic reputation during the war with the London Daily Express. His combat dispatches and three books of battle reportage made him one of the war's best-known correspondents.

After the war, Mr. Moorehead turned to authorship, drawing on his experiences as a reporter for his early works, including a 1946 biography of Field Marshal Montgomery, whose North African campaigns he had covered.

He established himself with his 1956 book on one of the most bitter Allied defeats of World War I, "Gallipoli." Combining deep compassion, a poetic vision and narrative drive, it became a best-seller and won the annual Sunday Times book prize and the Duff Cooper Memorial Award. "No Room in the Arc" (1959) showed his growing interest in the conservation of life. Two volumes on Africa, "The White Nile" (1960) and "The

### Limit Chemical Exports

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has agreed to a new set of guidelines for the export of chemicals, aimed at preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

The guidelines, which were adopted by the OECD's Committee on International Trade in Goods and Services, call for a ban on the export of chemicals that can be used to make nuclear, biological or chemical weapons.

The guidelines also call for a ban on the export of chemicals that can be used to make weapons of mass destruction.

### Dissident Despite Pk

Harold Washington, the first black mayor of Chicago, is being called a dissident by some of his own constituents.

The criticism is based on his decision to support the re-election of Mayor Richard Daley in the 1983 election.

Some of his constituents feel that he should have supported a more progressive candidate.

### Chicago Infighting

The Illinois business community is dismayed by the continuing bickering between Chicago's first black mayor, Harold Washington, and the City Council.

The bickering is over a proposed ordinance that would require the city to provide housing for the homeless.

The ordinance has been passed by the City Council, but Mayor Washington has vetoed it.

### Has Lost Supp

Mayor Harold Washington has lost the support of many of his constituents.

The loss of support is due to his decision to support the re-election of Mayor Richard Daley in the 1983 election.

Some of his constituents feel that he should have supported a more progressive candidate.

### Consultant Said to Claim He Passed Carter Papers

By Martin Schram and Bob Woodward  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Republican congressional aide has told federal investigators that Paul Corbin, a political consultant, claimed last spring that he had obtained President Jimmy Carter's briefing papers for the 1980 presidential debate and had given them to Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, William J. Casey.

Tim Wynnard, executive director of the House Republican Policy Committee, has told the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Mr. Corbin made that claim to him in a telephone conversation last April, about six weeks before the controversy over the debate papers became public.

Mr. Casey emphatically denied in an interview this week that he had received any Carter debate briefing material from Mr. Corbin or anyone else. "I never knew this material was in the campaign," said Mr. Casey, who is the U.S. director of central intelligence. He called allegations to the contrary "totally false."

Mr. Casey said confusion about

### Alan Moorehead, Author, Dies at 73

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Alan Moorehead, 73, a noted war correspondent in World War II who became a best-selling author of history and biography, died Thursday.

Mr. Moorehead, who was born in Australia, worked from 1930 to 1946 on newspapers in Australia and England before making his journalistic reputation during the war with the London Daily Express. His combat dispatches and three books of battle reportage made him one of the war's best-known correspondents.

After the war, Mr. Moorehead turned to authorship, drawing on his experiences as a reporter for his early works, including a 1946 biography of Field Marshal Montgomery, whose North African campaigns he had covered.

He established himself with his 1956 book on one of the most bitter Allied defeats of World War I, "Gallipoli." Combining deep compassion, a poetic vision and narrative drive, it became a best-seller and won the annual Sunday Times book prize and the Duff Cooper Memorial Award. "No Room in the Arc" (1959) showed his growing interest in the conservation of life. Two volumes on Africa, "The White Nile" (1960) and "The

### Consultant Said to Claim He Passed Carter Papers

By Martin Schram and Bob Woodward  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Republican congressional aide has told federal investigators that Paul Corbin, a political consultant, claimed last spring that he had obtained President Jimmy Carter's briefing papers for the 1980 presidential debate and had given them to Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, William J. Casey.

Tim Wynnard, executive director of the House Republican Policy Committee, has told the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Mr. Corbin made that claim to him in a telephone conversation last April, about six weeks before the controversy over the debate papers became public.

Mr. Casey emphatically denied in an interview this week that he had received any Carter debate briefing material from Mr. Corbin or anyone else. "I never knew this material was in the campaign," said Mr. Casey, who is the U.S. director of central intelligence. He called allegations to the contrary "totally false."

Mr. Casey said confusion about

### Alan Moorehead, Author, Dies at 73

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Alan Moorehead, 73, a noted war correspondent in World War II who became a best-selling author of history and biography, died Thursday.

Mr. Moorehead, who was born in Australia, worked from 1930 to 1946 on newspapers in Australia and England before making his journalistic reputation during the war with the London Daily Express. His combat dispatches and three books of battle reportage made him one of the war's best-known correspondents.

After the war, Mr. Moorehead turned to authorship, drawing on his experiences as a reporter for his early works, including a 1946 biography of Field Marshal Montgomery, whose North African campaigns he had covered.

He established himself with his 1956 book on one of the most bitter Allied defeats of World War I, "Gallipoli." Combining deep compassion, a poetic vision and narrative drive, it became a best-seller and won the annual Sunday Times book prize and the Duff Cooper Memorial Award. "No Room in the Arc" (1959) showed his growing interest in the conservation of life. Two volumes on Africa, "The White Nile" (1960) and "The

### Limit Chemical Exports



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Andropov Speech

It is curious that Yuri Andropov, who is 69 and in uncertain health and who has not been seen in public since August, stayed silent for four weeks after the South Korean airliner was shot down, and then spoke only in a statement published in his name. Add to that the military's prominence and its clumsiness in commenting on the incident in the interval, plus some unusual civilian potshots at its performance. The impression is one of a leadership that does not have its act together.

Harsh, defensive and nationalistic in tone, the Andropov statement on Wednesday appeared to mark the political leadership's full and formal embrace of the marshals' flimsy defense of the shooting down of the airliner. It added to a pervasive feeling in America that Soviet-American relations are in a deep freeze and arms control is going nowhere.

Yet there is a sense in which Mr. Andropov, by joining hands with the marshals, may have done what a politician must do to move on.

He spoke sharply of Mr. Reagan, who has spoken sharp words of his own. Although "malicious attacks on the Soviet Union produce a natural feeling of indignation," he said, "our nerves are strong, and we do not base our policy on emotions." Pronouncing himself free of illusions, he suggested, as would a leader who had had to justify why he intended to keep on dealing with Mr. Reagan, that the president had not yet "crossed the mark before

which any sober-minded person would stop." The arms race, he said, "can" be terminated; he then went on to criticize in broad and familiar terms Mr. Reagan's latest proposals at the Euro-missile talks, "leaving aside"—presumably, to his negotiators—"the details."

Mr. Andropov warned that the United States is moving into new weapons affecting both strategic stability and the prospects of arms control. It is precisely this perception, of course, that the administration hopes will induce the Kremlin to come to terms. It would be foolish to predict now that agreement will be reached. But it would be a mistake not to recognize that the factors of risk, influence and cost that made the great powers pursue arms control before Sept. 1 apply no less today.

In recognition of the well-voiced possibilities kept open in the Andropov speech, the State Department, in its otherwise stiff response, quietly dropped the previous American insistence on a Soviet apology for the airliner disaster; it continues to seek compensation and cooperation to prevent a recurrence. On the same day, Vice President Bush came through with the long-awaited first American offer to address "somewhere along the line" Soviet concern over the independent British and French nuclear forces.

In brief, it is premature to say that everything was lost when the airliner went down.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Why Don't They Vote?

Why do so many Americans not vote? Almost half of those eligible didn't vote in the 1980 presidential election; a solid majority didn't vote in the 1982 off-year elections. The latest study, conducted by ABC News in cooperation with the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, finds, as others have, that most non-voters don't think voting makes much difference. They tend to be younger, poorer and more mobile than those who vote regularly, and are less informed and more cynical about the political process.

Turnout was somewhat higher in 1982 than in the previous off-year election—the first such rise in two decades. That may reflect a more positive attitude toward the political process, or it may have happened simply because more members of the baby boom generation have finally set down roots and got around to registering to vote. No one is sure. But turnout, as a percentage of those eligible, is still far below the levels of the early 1960s.

Can anything be done to increase turnout? State and local governments can make it easier to register, but that is likely to have only marginal effects. Some states allow registration on election day, that seems to have raised turnout, but only slightly. Holding elections on Sunday might actually depress turnout, the ABC-Harvard study suggests. Allowing absentee voting without requiring any special excuse

raised turnout in 1982, when the Republicans conducted a heavy absentee voter drive.

The ABC-Harvard study does not provide a conclusive answer to the question of whether turnout is depressed in states where polls are still open when television networks project the result in the presidential race. Some think that happened in 1980, although one factor there was that President Carter conceded the election while polls were open on the West Coast. No one argues that the networks should have refused to air that statement, and it makes no sense to say that they should be prohibited from airing statistically valid projections.

A better idea is to hold the polls open across the nation during the same 24-hour period; a large majority in the survey reacted favorably to this proposal. The cost would be, by government standards, minimal. Unfortunately, it is probably too late to do this for 1984. It takes time to construct election machinery, and it must be done to zero-defect standards; state and local officials need plenty of lead time to hire more election workers and arrange to keep polling places open 24 hours. Congress has the power to act, but it would probably be best for some states to lead the way. No great increase in turnout should be expected, but it would remove the suspicion some have that election results are affected by television coverage.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### 'Geneva Is a Dead Letter'

Too many hopes are still invested in the dwindling possibility that something supportable may yet emerge from Geneva. But such hope does not really survive a study of the Andropov text. It is more rational, now, to assume that Geneva is a dead letter and that cruise and Pershing deployment in Western Europe will go ahead without prospect of second thought until the American election 13 months hence. That is not simply disappointing. It is dismaying.

—The Guardian (London).

A new winter has set in between the United States and the Soviet Union. The intensity of their abuse has not been seen for a generation.

—The Daily Mirror (London).

It seems that the uncertainties and tensions associated with the transition from Brezhnev to Andropov played a part in Moscow's bungling of the Korean airliner incident and the jumpiness that has followed. There may be a problem with political control of the army.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Yuri Andropov's belated blast at the policies of the Reagan administration suggests that these days he is ahead in East-West relations. In abandoning his position above the polemical fray between Moscow and Washington, Mr. Andropov may have decided to pass up chances for a summit meeting and arms control deal with President Reagan next spring. It now appears extremely unlikely that there will be any deal on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe before the initial deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

—William Beecher in The Boston Globe.

Yuri Andropov's icy blast at the United

States comes at a moment when fear of nuclear war already has reached a higher level than at any time since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. A Cox Newspapers survey of 355 U.S. leaders shows 36 percent ranking issues having to do with war and peace as their number one concern for the 1984 presidential election. A Washington Post-ABC network poll based on 1,506 telephone interviews taken between Sept. 22 and 26 shows that one of every four Americans in the Post-ABC poll lists the threat of war as the nation's worst problem.

—Jim Fain (Cox News Service).

### About the United Nations

Three cheers for UN Delegate Charles Lichenstein. He told the Russians and their stooges the other day that if they aren't satisfied with American hospitality they ought to consider moving UN headquarters elsewhere. Don't hold your breath. Most [UN representatives] couldn't be pricked away from New York's attractions with a crowbar.

—The Columbus (Indiana) Republic.

When the Senate votes to cut back the U.S. contribution to the United Nations, that is a matter that admits of debate. But the wisest senators in the Republican leadership opposed the move. Why risk losing the stabilizing force of the United Nations by losing our temper?

—The San Francisco Chronicle.

### Prime Time Aims to Be Cute

The new television season has blown in on The Winds of Cute. In prime time, cuteness isn't next to godliness, it's above it. NBC even opted for cute when it gave its "Nightly News" to Burton-Nose Brokaw and threw out serious Mr. Mudd. Cute is king.

—Syndicated columnist Tom Shales.



## A Goal for Lebanon: No Victor, No Vanquished

By Michael C. Hudson

WASHINGTON—Just as Lebanon's 179th anniversary was about to be celebrated, a U.S. Marine officer exclaimed plaintively to a reporter that he couldn't figure out who were the good guys and who were the bad guys. It was a good question.

Washington might give it some thought. In all the bizarre debate over how long the marines should be allowed to stay (as if the Syrians would not still be there after 18 months), little attention was paid to what their mission really is.

When the marines actively support the Lebanese army against the Druze, they are now perceived as favoring the Phalangists, interfering in an internal Lebanese conflict and inflicting widespread death and destruction. They may be on the verge of forgetting that in this anarchy there are no good guys or bad guys.

In 1958, when the 20,000 U.S. troops who landed at Beirut never engaged in combat and were gone in four months, a skillful American mediator, Robert Murphy, played a decisive role in resolving the conflict in a peculiarly Lebanese way: "no victor, no vanquished."

The partisan Lebanese president, Canille Chamoun, who had invited in the Americans, found himself gently eased out of office, replaced by a new president and a government in which the former insurgents were strongly represented along with pro-government politicians.

Many elements in that conflict 25 years ago are familiar: Moslems and Druze seeking a fairer share of power against the predominant Maronites; external involvement from Syria (then linked with Egypt in

Nasser's United Arab Republic); Western concern over threats to its allies elsewhere in the region (the overthrow of the pro-Western Iraqi monarchy triggered President Eisenhower's intervention in Lebanon); and even the same traditional families (such as the Gemayels and Jumblatt) once again fighting each other, only now it is the sons.

But 1958 was a piece of cake compared to 1983. U.S. forces did not come ashore after eight years of bloody anarchy. Traditional political leadership on both the government and the insurgent sides was mainly intact, in the form of bosses who largely controlled their clients. Today the political structures are so shredded that radical elements have arisen, well-armed both with weapons and with protest ideologies from Islam to communism.

In 1958, the Palestinians were only starting to build a political community that would polarize the Lebanese and erode the authority of the state. And Israel was not then in a position to foment sectarian hatreds among Maronites and Druze.

Perhaps most decisively, in 1958 there was a unified, widely respected Lebanese army, whose commander, General Fuad Shihab, knew Lebanon well enough to resist the efforts of Mr. Chamoun to mobilize the army to support his embattled, narrowly based regime. General Shihab knew that to do so would risk splitting the army and plunging the country into even wider civil strife.

The Americans were astute enough to see that he was the only

leader with genuine authority throughout Lebanon. They supported his bid for the presidency even though Mr. Chamoun was ideologically far more pro-American.

General Shihab and his successor were partially successful in modernizing the state, moving toward greater equity in the sectarian distribution of power and promoting a sense of Lebanese patriotism to which all could subscribe; but eventually they, too, were caught up in Lebanon's internal divisions and external problems, and the political system reverted to its precarious, ultimately unstable balance of quasi-sovereign traditional leadership.

What about today? The situation is infinitely nastier. The main problem is not with the Druze and their numerous allies among the non-Maronite Lebanese, but with the image of the Gemayel government.

Like the Chamoun regime a quarter century ago, Mr. Gemayel's has taken on the image of favoring a particular faction. It is sad to observe how it has lost much of the considerable legitimacy it enjoyed when it was installed a year ago.

People then believed the young president's promise to be a president of all the Lebanese. For several months it appeared that he was making progress in distancing himself from his Phalangist power base, but as 1983 unfolded Lebanon's politics to doubt whether he could discipline either his party or its militias.

Phalangists sought to impose themselves on the state, on private institutions and in geographic re-

gions where they had not been dominant before. But the most decisive blow to the legitimacy of his regime was, ironically, self-inflicted: the humiliating agreement with Israel, last May. The United States actively insisted that Mr. Gemayel accept the Israeli terms instead of offering him some protection.

In these unhappy circumstances the old principle of "no victor, no vanquished" is the only solution. America can play a decisive role in bringing the factions to the beginnings of reconciliation—but not by taking sides with one of them.

If the threat of U.S. force is used to constrain Druze and Syrian ambitions, then the threat of denial of U.S. support should also be used as a lever to bring the Phalangists to a more reasonable frame of mind.

Every effort should be made to help Mr. Gemayel free himself from Phalangist domination so that he can rebuild his authority as leader of all the Lebanese. In treat the Druze as if they were merely foreigners, or Soviet-Syrian pawns, instead of authentic Lebanese, is not the way to encourage such dialogue.

Lebanon desperately needs a new formula for power-sharing that can ultimately transcend sectarianism. And America can do much more than it has done so far to persuade the Syrians and Israelis to restore Lebanon's sovereignty.

The writer is a professor of international relations at Georgetown University and author of a book on Lebanon, "The Precarious Republic." He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## Not a Place For Marines

By L.F. Stone

WASHINGTON—The real enemies of Lebanon are the Lebanese. Of all the quarrels on earth, Lebanon's is the one least susceptible to a military solution.

The trouble cannot be blamed on the Russian Revolution. Its origins antedate such other relatively recent events as the Crusades—although the Maronites like to think of themselves as descendants of the Crusaders, and not Arabs at all. In fact, the Maronites and their combative separatism originated 13 centuries ago in an early East-West conflict, the one that finally split both Christendom and the Roman Empire.

When persecution by Christians ended, persecution by Christians began, and when they had wiped out paganism they turned their zeal to quarrels among themselves. Christians managed to split apart on hairs so fine that it is hard today to understand the theological niceties.

For example, was the nature of Christ twofold?—He was God and one or divine? The Monophysites, who believed on one nature, were branded as heretics. A kindred view was that while the nature of Christ might be twofold, as the orthodox insisted, He had only one will. Its adherents were called Monothelites. The Monothelites were Monophysites.

Such exquisite conundrums were too much for Romans, but Greek-speakers in the Empire took to them with relish. Bloody riots swept the Greek Christians in fraternal frenzy, and in the seventh century the Maronites fled their persecutors and took refuge in the mountains of the Lebanon. An arm's-length union with Rome did not come until the 18th century, but the Maronites retained their separate Syriac liturgy and a married priesthood.

As long as they were secure in their mountain strongholds, they lived happily at war with each other under feudal clan chieftains, as the Gemayels and Frangieh have done down to our own day. In the 18th century they turned outward and began feuds with the Druze.

Lebanon has never suffered from a lack of fratricide. The Moslems are as divided as the Christians into mutually antagonistic sects. Every sect has legitimate grievances and long memories. In Lebanon, everybody seems to hate everybody else. Feuding is a national sport.

How do you intervene in this brawl with artillery fire? Are there any bombs smart enough to distinguish one side from another in the crowded city slums and mountain villages where ancient enemies live virtually side by side? It's like a huge family fight in a bar room where the lights were shot out long ago. The country needs an invasion of psychiatrists in bulletproof vests. It's no place for apple-cheeked marines.

The writer, a veteran Washington correspondent, contributed this column to The New York Times.

## The North-South Dialogue Also Has to Do With Democracy

By Olafur Grimsson

STRAUSBOURG—The evolution toward pluralistic parliamentary democracy in the world has been turbulent and slow. In most currently democratic states it was not until the first decade of this century that universal suffrage was introduced. Only 10 years ago some present member states of the Council of Europe were still under dictatorial rule.

The difficulties that Europe has experienced in developing democracy should cause us to take a sober view of the development of democracy in other regions of the world where hundreds of millions of people suffer from severe deprivations.

Nor is democracy a rigid system, achieved once and for all. It is highly dynamic, and when we recommend it to other nations this dynamic essence must be kept in mind.

We used to assume that the people of the Third World needed and wanted to develop along the pattern of Europe and North America. In more recent discussions two other approaches have emerged.

The first contends that we must respect the right of others to choose their own path, based on their own social, cultural and political patterns; this presupposes a certain restraint in our attitudes toward their choices of this political and legal systems.

The other approach rejects the argument that tying development aid to human rights issues constitutes an intrusion into the internal affairs of another sovereign state, and holds that it is proper for a government to promote universal respect for fundamental rights and freedoms.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has adopted this position: "The principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states should not apply whenever human rights are at stake."

Since "the aims of development should be survival, the satisfaction of basic human needs and the protection of human rights," the Assembly urged governments to "make it the primary objective of their cooperation and official development aid policies to contribute not only to the satisfaction of basic needs, but also toward progress in the protection of civil and political rights."

The underlying philosophy is that progress of human rights in the Third World, while depending primarily on domestic factors, can be strongly influenced by external factors.

But democratic countries have difficulty in defining consistent policies in this regard. Where do we draw the line between unacceptable tolerance and unacceptable interference?

Breaking off relations when a regime flouts basic human rights is not always the right response. As Claude Cheysson, France's minister

for external relations, put it when he was a member of the commission of the European Community:

"Suspension of aid may serve to consolidate the charismatic leader in the eyes of the public. That does not mean we should not denounce violations, but there are probably some forms of threat which we should avoid. [And] there are basic human needs which are so marginally and tenuously satisfied in very poor countries that it is a terrible responsibility to stop helping to meet them."

A distinction should be made between development aid and humanitarian assistance. While aid implies cooperation with the regime in question, humanitarian aid serves to alleviate the plight of the population.

In conditions of severe underdevelopment, no stable climate exists in which progress toward democratic and human rights can be made. Such degrading conditions frequently lead

to political unrest, extremist attitudes and civil disobedience. Thus, development cooperation has been linked increasingly with increases in general welfare in order to facilitate the development of human rights.

International discussion continues, however, as to what should exactly be understood by such rights.

Thinking on human rights has changed in recent years, particularly as regards the importance given on the one hand to civil and political rights and on the other to economic, social and cultural rights.

The two 1976 International Covenants on Human Rights placed political and economic rights on the same footing. And the International Commission of Jurists has abandoned the traditional separation between political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.

There is a tendency to use the lack of economic development as a pro-

text not to guarantee political or civil rights. But the international covenants assert that the implementation of civil and political rights does not depend on a country's level of development. Indeed, history has shown that political will is more important than the actual state of development.

Yet different stages of development may require different strategies and policies in furthering democracy and human rights. Consequently, the possibilities for promotion and strengthening of democracy in other parts of the world cannot be discussed in isolation from the North-South relationship in general.

At present, the economic situation facing most of the democratic countries is fairly grim. This situation has had negative repercussions on North-South relations. Official development aid has been stagnating; protectionism is increasing.

In a recent analysis of the inter-

dependent relationship between the developed and developing countries, the OECD Group on North-South Economic Issues concluded that "in the period just ahead, the crucial requirement is to secure a successful transition to sustained growth in the world economy in which inflation is contained, investment prospects are greatly enhanced and economic and social progress in developing countries can proceed."

"It is clear that monetary and financial management issues lie at the center of this policy challenge and thus must have priority attention from the international community."

Our countries have a special responsibility to ensure proper functioning of the world economy. The economic crisis—which has affected the Third World much more seriously than our own countries—has a strong bearing on the prospects for the promotion of democracy in the developing countries.

Further improvement in North-South relations is an important condition for progress toward democratic rule. And it is impossible for the Western democracies to ask for North-South cooperation on democracy without having first started constructive negotiations on the major economic and financial issues in the North-South dialogue.

The writer is a People's Alliance member of the European Parliament. This article was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from a report prepared for the first Strasbourg Conference on Parliamentary Democracy, to be held from Tuesday to Thursday by the Council of Europe.

## LETTER

Questions Questioned—Regarding "RC-135 and KAL 007—Some Questions" (IHT, Sept. 16):

I note that the concern of the two authors of this article is for the American public. What of the national and NATO security aspect? Surely the American public, among others, is better served by an efficient National Security Agency than by a public description of advanced defense electronics in the RC-135.

The technicalities thus revealed can be news to the public only, so presumably there is no damage done. Nevertheless, the threat of the article does seem to pose the question of whether the authors are in breach of national or NATO security. Did they not, upon or during employment by the NSA, sign a security form?

RODIL B. BURE  
Copenhagen

FROM OUR OCT. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Persian Elections Are Set

TEHERAN—A proclamation, copies of which have been sent to the different Legations, has been placarded in the streets fixing the dates of the new elections for the National Assembly and the Senate to open on Shahrivar 19 (Nov. 14). The Province of Azerbaijan will be excluded from the elections until the revolt has been suppressed and the leaders have been captured. The proclamation has created great disappointment among all the people, for the conditions stipulated in it limit the powers of the Deputies and restrict their liberty, and the Constitution must be subject to Mohammedan law. The new National Assembly will not be free to initiate any new legislation, but must only accept or amend any legislative measures sent to it by the government.

### 1933: Mayor Becomes Journalist

PARIS—James J. Walker, former mayor of New York, is going to write for the papers. He unloaded this secret, after proper reticence, to his new colleagues of the Fourth Estate upon arriving here with Mrs. Walker. Mr. Walker has been giving definite indications of twinkling in the literary firmament ever since Sam Seabury dimmed his political career on the Island of Manhattan. Having heard the call to journalism, the former mayor has now declared a moratorium on the famed Walker wisecracks, as far as his newspaper colleagues—rivals, no—are concerned. "You can read what I think very soon, when I take up my literary career," Mr. Walker said, when asked for an opinion concerning Joseph V. McKee, latest candidate for mayor of New York.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY  
Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISONS  
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY  
Associate Editor: CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex: 617718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lottin, 34-36 Avenue de la République, Paris 11. Telex: 61170  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Telex: 262009  
S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid on Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

هكذا من الأخبار



# ARTS / LEISURE

## A Fine Collection of Fakes

By Jules B. Farber

AMSTERDAM — Vermeer's "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus" and Frans Hals' "A Contented Smoker" hang alongside a Rembrandt self-portrait. There is also a Roman hemispherical sculpture, a bronze Apollo, an Egyptian small-scale model burial boat, West African grave cult figures, Delftware, a Jan Steen pewter mug, Chinese snuff bottles, Marcel Breuer's metal-in-the chair and some 40 other hallmarks of art and design through the centuries.

This incongruous collection is on exhibit through Oct. 30 in the Allard Pierson Archaeological Museum of the University of Amsterdam, and this scholarly bastion on the Tufmusk is the hottest museum show in town. Its disparate works have one thing in common: They are fakes.

Called "Ebbi Vals" (Real Fakes), the show was conceived by 22 art history and archaeology students fascinated by the Allard Pierson's own "fakes closet," opened only for scholarly examination. The curator, Robert Lunsingh Scheurleer, welcomed the idea and interwove with other museums that were reluctant to loan their "mistakes." The resulting show ranges from masterful forgeries of antiquities to blatant knockoffs of 20th-century designer creations, in most cases side-by-side with the real things.

"Actually the fakes were easy to get," Lunsingh Scheurleer said. "People bring in their treasures to our Thursday afternoon consultation sessions. That's how we secured many things, including the 'oldest' object in the exhibition, an incredibly fine copy of an Egyptian burial boat model that a Dutch tourist bought near Luxor from a youthful digger. We got the real McCoy, dating from circa 2000 B.C., alongside it in the case.

"Supply and demand has always determined what got copied. Fashion dictates what fakes make. The oldest falsifications were coins. During the Renaissance, Greek and Roman antiquities were in vogue so forgers faked them. In the 19th century, the master painters were imitated. The Italians are still falsifying Greek vases. Thailand is now the capital of fake bronzes and Buddhas. During this century there have been several outstanding art forgers who 'discovered' unknown old Dutch masters, French Impressionists and early modern masters like Piaseco, Matisse and Modigliani. The industrial age produced plagiarists who market slightly altered versions of top creators' furniture and household objects. They escape prosecution via legal loopholes."

The Dutch art forger, Hans van Meegeren, is the show's most ambitious faker, with canvases created in the styles of Frans Hals and Jan Vermeer. When van Meegeren's "A Contented Smoker" surfaced in 1923, it was hailed as a missing Hals. C. Hofstede de Groot, a highly regarded Dutch authority on 17th-century painting, praised "the master's freest style" and certified that it had been painted between 1600 and 1625 and portrayed one of the artist's sons who with flute. During a 10-year period, van Meegeren sold seven spurious Vermeers and two fake Pieters de Hoochs for a total of 9 million guilders.

His best-known work, "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus," came to light in 1937. Rotterdam's Boymans van Beuningen Museum proudly featured its "Vermeer" purchase on the 1938 poster for its "Masterworks of Four Centuries" exhibition, which also included

Rembrandt, Rubens, Watteau, Dürer and Titian. By chance, at the war's end, another "Vermeer" was found in Hermann Göring's collection. When the work was traced to van Meegeren, a fanatical Nazi supporter, he was arrested for collaboration. Later the charges were changed to falsification. But it was difficult to believe that this strange, embittered man had fooled so many museums and collectors in his venal efforts to gain artistic recognition. In the courtroom, he was given a blank canvas and he created a new old Dutch master. He was convicted and died in prison in 1947.

Inevitably van Meegeren's work found its way into major collections. In 1954 a known fake was bought by the South African diamond king Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and hung in St. Alban's Church in Johannesburg. His "Laughing Cavalier," done at La Frans Hals in 1923, is part of a well-known private Dutch collection. Van Meegeren's "A Contented Smoker" is now in the Groningen Museum depot, while "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus" is stored in the Boymans basement.

Also featured in the exhibition, which was called "The Fake's Progress," is the clever Hungarian counterfeiter, Elnor de Hory, considered the world's foremost art forger until his death in 1976. De Hory, who also passed himself off in the United States under various names of painters, fooled even museums with his masterpieces. One copy was a \$2-million sale of Chagall, Picasso, Matisse, Vlaminck and Degas fakes to a Texas oil millionaire.

Besides the focus on sensational art forgeries, the show also covers a gamut of objects that travelers might bring back from trips as well as collectors' items of museum

quality. A coin dealer loaned his collection of funny money. The Rijksmuseum gave a pair of medieval wooden sculptures, kneeling angels attributed to Luca della Robbia (15th century), which were detected as good copies made after 1900. The museum also contributed a "free falsification," a liberal variation on a late 14th-century ivory based on Christ's Passions, actually carved in the early 19th century.

A terra cotta muse with harp from the Allard Pierson Museum turned out to be a 19th-century copy of a fifth-century Greek sculpture in the Louvre. The Leiden Museum of Antiquities brought in glass amphoras from the seventh to first centuries B.C., as well as look-alikes blown in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Viewers can examine pewter vessels with signs of excessive usage in unlikely places, as well as silver utensils with conflicting makers' marks and dates half rubbed out.

"We cannot protect the public from the forgers," Lunsingh Scheurleer said, "but hopefully they'll become any major purchases. Scientific testing can now date antiquities and art to within a few years of when they were made. But the fakers, who are often major artists, have fooled lots of people, even museum directors. Our message is caveat emptor."



Van Meegeren's "Smoker" was passed off as a Hals.

## Glassware Offers Opportunities

By Souran Melikian

PARIS — Art Nouveau and Art Deco have been so much in the limelight for the last 15 years or so that their every aspect would seem to have been explored in great detail, every category carefully considered for its aesthetic merits and accordingly appraised in financial terms. But this is not the case.

A sale conducted Tuesday at Drouot by Christian Grandin with the assistance of the expert Felix Marclhac has again demonstrated that only a few names that ring a bell with the public will bring high prices while superior work, carrying less familiar names, will sell for considerably lower prices.

On Tuesday the object of the test was glass. The first large contingent carried the signature "Daum." Labels would be a better word. The beginnings of the firm taken over in 1891 by Antonin Daum (1864-1930) and his brother Auguste, who acted as financial director, were modest enough. Antonin Daum started as an imitator of Gallé's work, designing glass in neo-medieval and neo-Renaissance style. Around 1895, he changed his manner in favor of a free naturalistic style. By 1910 Daum found himself running a fairly vast factory. It grew larger still after World War I. Many designers worked for the firm whose names are almost unknown. Many glassmakers participated in the production. One would be hard put to say precisely who produced even some of the more attractive pieces. Only for a small number of objects, such as a tall pitcher sold for 23,000 francs (about \$2,875), can the design be safely attributed to Antonin Daum.

Its basic design reproduces an age-old shape found in power all over Europe. Naturalistic cherry sprigs run all the way down, echoing his earlier neo-Renaissance pieces. While the leaves and stalks have been etched, creating a cameo effect, the high-relief cherries have been applied. Technically, this is quite an achievement. Daum probably also took a direct part in its manufacture.

But no such guess may be safely ventured concerning another highly attractive bottle which must have been produced at roughly the same time in the early 1900s. The shape is one that the artist, whoever he was, got from the Iranian repertoire which, together with Japan, was one of the two sources that renewed European shapes at that time. So was the color effect combining monochrome turquoise for the ground, a deep cobalt blue for the vegetable decoration along the vase, and touches of intense green. That was knocked down at 2,200 francs. The considerably lower

price in theory reflects the "mass produced" character of the latter. Actually "mass-produced" means that the model was repeated many times as well as the design. However, nobody is able to say precisely how many times — 20? 30? — while every specialist will agree that too finally dropped out. "This is far too much. Unusable. I could never handle it. There would be no point in my buying it."

Surprisingly, modernity in this field holds little or no appeal. Were it not so, it would be impossible to bag such bargains as a low square glass bowl thickly molded with glass folding over like some sort of heavy glass portfolio, sold for 4,600 francs. The monogram SVA indicated it was produced by the Société de Verres Artistiques, a firm that sold Verres Artistiques in the '30s. Marclhac says he has tried to find out who the designers were but could only manage to locate the shop from which the firm once sold. The glass bowl sold Tuesday is typical of a highly distinctive style obviously developed by one particular artist who worked in the same technique as Marclhac but in a different mood, closer to our time. But the anonymous glassmaker who called for SVA is worth one-tenth of Marclhac on the market, as demonstrated on Tuesday. Had it not been for a commission bid from Los Angeles, his remarkable piece would have fetched even less than its 4,600 francs.

My guess is that things will stay that way for some time. There are very few collectors in this field. Buying is determined by decorative considerations or by the sudden changes of fashion. Excepting specific cases such as Maurice Marinot, whose prices can come close to the \$40,000 in extreme cases, and the individual work of Emile Gallé, who once went over the \$200,000 mark, the best of 20th-century glass is still within reach of even the most modest art buyer's budget. The sudden surge in the United States of favor for the Lalique production is not going to change the trend. It is merely moving the focus from Gallé to Lalique.

THE ART MARKET

Two such pieces would have been exactly alike. It would be more accurate to characterize the bottle as technically easier to produce than the pitcher. Together they define the current price span for what is relatively rare and not so rare within the best of the Daum production on the Paris market.

There is simply no comparison with the prices of the Legras firm, which also produced a great deal of glass over an equally long period covering the first half of this century. In Tuesday's sale there was a bottle with a bulbous body and a tall tapering neck widening slightly at the top that was both a rare and marvelous objet d'art. The opalescent glass with a very subtle milky quality carried an acid-etched pattern of cherry blossoms etched at a low temperature. The pale, delicate hues, the naturalistic movement of the blossom running lightly up to the top of the tall neck, make it a masterpiece of glassmaking by any standard. In addition, Marclhac says, the technique used here resulted in a brittle body that would crack under the merest rap. In the course of a long career at Drouot and in the trade, Marclhac remembers handling several related pieces, but none intact. The price, 6,200 francs, is laughably low on this level of quality and rarity, if measured by the prices offered in other areas of the market. But it is out, as Art Nouveau glass prices go. True, under better circumstances and given a properly produced catalog, rather than the mimeographed brochure used here, the Legras bottle might have fetched perhaps twice as much, but hardly more. This is barely one-tenth of the prices for Daum's best.

The low pricing of Legras versus Daum is not a matter of style. It is entirely due to the glamor attached by convention to one commercial label and to the lack of it in the other case. Two minutes later a Legras piece executed in a different style some time in the early '30s was sold for only 3,000 francs. The emerald green spherical vase is etched engraved with curving geometric designs that reflect the influence of the most advanced abstractionist movement. Bernice Danenberg, the former New York dealer now entrenched in Paris at the Louvre des Antiquaires, went after it from 1,400 francs up to 2,400 on behalf of a friend, and

## 'A Chorus Line' Becomes Longest-Running Broadway Play

By Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — From the four continents to which they had dispersed, from stardom and from unemployment lines, 332 dancers who once appeared in "A Chorus Line" gathered Thursday night to share in the performance that made Michael Bennett's musical the longest-running show in the history of Broadway.

With its 3,389th performance, "A Chorus Line" surpassed the mark held by "Grease." Aside from its record run, many theater experts say that "A Chorus Line," by relying upon a realistic book and an ensemble rather than a star, altered the direction of American musical theater.

The show's moment of triumph arrived at about midnight, when all 332 dancers flooded the stage of the

Shubert Theater for the finale, a song called "One." It received a sustained standing ovation at the black-tie dress rehearsal in the afternoon — and a second ovation when the scene was repeated for a television camera crew.

The rehearsal came amid 15 hours of show-business spectacle, in which the entire Booth Theater served as an enormous dressing room and Shubert Alley was covered with a tent and transformed into an outdoor restaurant. There, after the milestone performance, the cast and crew and about 2,500 guests from theatrical, political and business circles celebrated with a supper that included 30 pounds of caviar and 35 cases of champagne.

It was almost 10 years to the day, said Bennett, since he began developing the musical by interviewing itinerant dancers over coffee and sandwiches from a delicatessen.

Bennett built "A Chorus Line" from the stories dancers told of their experiences auditioning for largely anonymous roles. The play had a book by James Kirkwood and Nicholas Dante, music by Marvin Hamlisch, lyrics by Edward Kleban and choreography by Bennett and Bob Avian. Bennett directed the show.

Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival opened "A Chorus Line" at the Public Theater on April 16, 1975, to enthusiastic reviews. It began previews on Broadway on July 25, 1975, and officially opened on Oct. 25 after a delay due to a musicians' strike. A total of five companies ultimately toured the United States, Canada and Europe.

The play won a Pulitzer Prize, the New York Drama Critics Circle Award and nine Tony Awards, including those for best play, best direction, best choreography and the performances by Donna McKelchie, Sammy Williams and Kelly Bishop. In its eight years on Broadway, "A Chorus Line" has played to more than 14 million peo-

ple and grossed more than \$75 million.

Ben Kingsley as Kean

Frank Rich of The New York Times reviewed the Broadway opening of Ben Kingsley's one-man show, "Edmund Kean."

There's no reason to fear that Hollywood's Oscar-night canonization has turned Ben Kingsley's head, in "Edmund Kean," the one-man show he has brought to the Brooks Atkinson, this actor refuses to believe like a Star — although his role, that of the legendary early 19th-century tragedian and scoundrel, gives him every license to do so.

Kingsley remains what he has been since first emerging at the Royal Shakespeare Company over a decade ago: an actor of quick intelligence and self-effacing humor who, in sharp contrast to some of his British peers, seems incapable of turning a performance into a mannered exercise in technique.

As a portrait of Kean, or as a satisfying theater piece of any kind, Raymond FitzSimons' script is per- fectly weak. But Kingsley turns nearly every worthwhile moment into a passionate image haunted by a character larger than the one in the text.

That the evening gathers little cumulative power is an indication of just how scattered the play is. Not only are Kingsley's junior turns separated by dry spells of prosaic exposition but they're also distributed among a whole galaxy of cameo-sized characters: toy versions of the Shakespearean roles Kean played, as well as of Kean himself.

Under the circumstances, Kingsley can be surprisingly effective — especially with his byronic, crazed Richard III.

Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: Selections from the George Costakis Collection, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, to Nov. 13.

Work by almost all of the major Suprematists, Constructivists and Constructivists was sent to the Galerie van Diemen in Berlin for the opening, on Oct. 15, 1922, of "Die Erste Russische Kunstausstellung." Under the title "The First Russian Show: A Commemoration," the Anneli Juda Fine Art gallery, which has long researched and exhibited abstract art, has mounted a 108-work exhibition, including loans from the Tate Gallery and foreign private collections, in two parts — the first consisting of a few works shown in the 1922 exhibition and contemporaneous pieces by other Russian exhibitors; the second part an anthology of the work of Western abstractionists — the Germans Ella Bergmann-Michel, Kurt Schwitters and Friedrich Vordemberge-Gildewart; the Hungarians Sándor Bortnyik and László Moholy-Nagy; the Austrian Herbert Bayer; the Dutchman Theo van Doesburg; and the Swiss Paul Klee — who were influenced directly or indirectly by the 1922 Russian exhibition.

This commemoration is accompanied by a splendid catalog with introductory essays by the Paris-based art historian Andrei Nakov; Kristina Passuth of the Museum of Modern Art of the City of Paris; Peter Nisbet, assistant curator designate of the Busch-Reisinger Museum, Harvard University; and Christina Lodder of the University of St. Andrews.

"The First Russian Show: A Commemoration of the van Diemen Exhibition Berlin 1922" Anneli Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, Tottenham Street, W1, to Dec. 3.

## The Russian Avant-Garde: 2 Shows in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In 1917, immediately after the Russian Revolution, Anatoly Lunacharsky, people's commissar for education and culture, appointed Marc Chagall, whom he had known in Paris before 1914, commissioner for fine arts in Vitebsk. The following year Chagall opened an academy of arts there, and with his friends El Lissitzky, Ivan Puni, and later, Kasimir Malevich, began a program of progressive art education.

Unhappy for the academy, Malevich, who was a major theorist as well as practitioner of abstract art, radically disagreed with Chagall as to means and ends, a disagreement which ended in 1920 with Chagall's resignation, move to Moscow, and subsequent return to Paris. Meanwhile Malevich and a great body of

abstract painters flourished, movement succeeding movement — Cubo-Futurism, Suprematism, Constructivism, Productivism — with bewildering rapidity; and with, if not official approval, at least no tacit disapproval on the part of the authorities.

On Jan. 21, 1924, Lenin died, to be replaced by Stalin, with whom came an attendant suspicion of the avant-garde, soon to be totally discredited so far as official Russia was concerned. Those avant-garde artists who sensed which way the wind was blowing emigrated westward — Vasily Kandinsky (1866-1944), Antoine Pevsner (1884-1962) and his brother Naum Gabo (1890-1977), Ivan Puni (1894-1956) better known in Paris as Jean Pougny, and Alexandra Exter (1882-1949) — while those who remained in Russia — with the ex-

ception of Malevich (1878-1935), who as a last defiance to officialdom had himself buried in a coffin decorated with Suprematist symbols, and of Vladimir Tatlin (1885-1953), who died an Honored Artist of the U.S.S.R. — lived on in obscurity and official obloquy. Among these were such as Ivan Kliun (1873-1942), El Lissitzky (1890-1941), Alexander Rodchenko (1891-1956), Nikolai Suzin (1897-1954) and Nadia Udalova (1886-1961).

However living in Moscow at this time was a collector who was to revive knowledge about and the reputation of the Russian avant-garde. George Costakis was born in Moscow in 1912, the third of five children of a Russian-based Greek tobacco merchant, Dionysios Costakis. The family stayed in Russia after the revolution, the young Costakis getting what education he could in Russian schools, though it seems his cultural education was chiefly in the midst of the family, his mother, for example, having a fair command of six languages.

In 1929 he got a job at the Greek Embassy in Moscow, and later a post in the Canadian Embassy, where he worked for 35 years. Collecting works of art was not a prescribed activity in the Soviet Union, especially for foreigners (Costakis kept his Greek nationality). In the early 1930s he assembled a considerable collection of silver, porcelain and Dutch Old Master landscapes. One day in 1945, however, he was offered an abstract painting by Olga Rozanova, of whom he had not previously heard (she was born in 1886 at Malinko, and had died in the Moscow diphtheria epidemic of 1918). The canvas was a revelation to Costakis. "I was dazzled by the flaming colors in this unknown work, so unlike anything I had seen before." Out went the silver, the porcelain and the Old Masters, and Costakis began his single-handed quest for more avant-garde works and information about their Russian creators. From 1945 until 1977, when he retired and established himself in Greece, he searched out and bought hundreds of avant-garde works, at the same time compiling historical notes on the artists and their ideas and ideals. When he left Russia he gave a large part of his collection to the Russian state (by all accounts it is held unseen in the stockrooms of the Tretyakov Museum in Moscow). The remainder he brought to Greece, and then loaned to the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation in New York for conservation and further historical research.



Still life by Ivan Puni in Anneli Juda show.

## U.S. Films In Brief

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"Beyond the Limit," directed by John MacKenzie, is based on Graham Greene's novel "The Honorary Consul." Set in Argentina, Dr. Eduardo Plarr (Richard Gere), an up-and-coming physician, is blackmailed by a childhood friend and member of the Paraguayan underground, Leon. Into obtaining information about a forthcoming visit by the U.S. ambassador. The plan is to kidnap the ambassador for ransom for Paraguayan political prisoners. The honorary British Consul is Michael Caine. Vincent Canby writes "The Honorary Consul" is a much more complicated, mysterious work than one might suspect from this rather banal if quite faithful condensation.

## AUCTION SALES

A RARE COLLECTION OF EARLY SPANISH AND EARLY JEWELRY AND RELIGIOUS ARTIFACTS

Wednesday, October 26 at 7 p.m.

A three-tier pearl necklace suspending a gold pendant set with table-cut and cabochon emeralds. The verso is decorated with enameled flowers and scrolls centering the cruciform symbol of the Imposition. Spanish, c. 1600-1670.

A color catalogue may be ordered from our catalogue department for \$15 by overseas mail. For information contact Joyce Jones at 218-574-6665.

Phillips

FOUNDED IN LONDON IN 1796  
100, New Bond Street, London W1  
300 New York, New York, NY 10022

NOUVEAU DROUOT PARIS  
Monday October 10,  
Tuesday October 11, 1983  
2.30 p.m. ROOM 7

OLD DRAWINGS  
Expert: M. de Boyser  
Public viewing: Saturday October 8  
11 a.m. - 6 p.m.  
M. TILORIER  
Auctioneer  
32 Ave. Paul-Doumer, 75116 Paris.  
Tel.: (1) 503.28.24

THE FIRST RUSSIAN SHOW: A  
Commemoration of the van Diemen  
Exhibition Berlin 1922" Anneli  
Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews,  
Tottenham Street, W1, to Dec. 3.

## International Art Exhibitions

PARIS

PARIS

WALLY FINDLAY

Galleries International

New York - Chicago - John Beach

lovely life - paris

EXHIBITION

GORRITI

on permanent exhibit:

IMPRESSIONISTS

POST-IMPRESSIONISTS

AND MODERN PAINTERS

2 Ave. Malignon - Paris 8th

Tel.: 225.70.74

Monday - Saturday

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - 2.30 to 7 p.m.

196, Bd St-Germain 75007 PARIS - Tel. 222.77.57

CHICAGO

150 year of architecture

DENISE RENÉ PRESENTS:

WALTER NETSCH

Vernissage October 5, 1983

GALERIE FRAMOND

RENCONTRES XIII

BEAUDIN • BORÈS • DE CONINCK

ESTÈVE • GARBELL • LÉGER • LESIEUR

GUERAND • REBEYROLLE • ROHNER

PICASSO • POLIAKOFF • VIEIRA DA SILVA

3, rue des Saints-Pères, VI

Galerie

Darthea Speyer

PASCHKE

Recent paintings

6, rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6<sup>e</sup>, Tel. 254.78.41

MONTE CARLO

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ART

in MONTE CARLO

The 31 best artists, painters, sculptors,

ceramists and various crafts present a selection

of 175 works of art from

September 20, 1983, to

October 15, 1983, in the

MONACO ART CENTER

45, boulevard de France, Monaco

Tel. 20.08.23 Monaco

LONDON

ALWIN GALLERY

9-10 Grafton Street,  
Bond Street, W.1.  
01-499 0314.  
London's Leading  
Sculpture Gallery



[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

[illegible]



# ITALIAN FASHION

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1-2, 1983

Page 7

## Crisp Colors, Contrite Armani Featured at Spring Shows

By Hebe Dorsey  
PARIS—Italian fashion designers took off at such rocket speed since the Milano Collezione started five and half years ago that they are now experiencing a slight, understandable lull — catching their breath, so to speak.

Nevertheless, "we're determined to maintain the positions we've acquired in the last few years," said Mariuccia Mandelli, designer of the Krizia collection and president of the Milanese women's ready-to-wear group.

The most significant change in Milan this season is the return to the runway of Giorgio Armani.

publicity. As Beppe Modenese, the clever organizer of the most significant Italian fashion shows, told Women's Wear Daily: "Fashion is a spectacle."

Armani will hold two 8 p.m. showings on Oct. 5 and 6 and afterward a small cocktail, presumably to make up with the press. A spokesman for the house said that Armani had tried new grounds but "very humbly decided he missed the runway. He's as excited as if it were his first collection," he said. "He finds it's giving him new stamina."

"It's like going home again," Armani said, adding that he will not be influenced by fashion trends. He wants his collection to be "relaxed."

Another major change for the designer and his partner, Sergio Galeotti, is the reported \$6-million redecoration of a new four-story structure on Via Gorgonzola.

Done on a grandiose scale, the project will include not only dozens of offices, but also a Japanese garden, a swimming pool, cafeteria, sauna and penthouses for both partners.

As a group, the Italians have covered a lot of ground thanks to their guts, creativity and promotional sense. So, if they play their cards right, they should not lose any of it. People like Gianni Versace, Gianfranco Ferré, Mandelli, the Missoni clan and the Fendis, whose furs are designed by Karl Lagerfeld, have established a strong image all over the world, and their designs have become the backbone of many fashionable women's wardrobes.

Versace has made enormous strides in the last two years and has become an all-around talent. So has Ferré, who is regarded as the most serious of Italian designers. Starting from lofty ideals, he has had to change and adapt, softening his look to make it more commercial.

Krizia's Mandelli, who began modestly years ago with knitwear, has also grown as a designer and is now in the big league. The Missoni family has an institution which is in the enviable position of having nothing to prove.

Soprani for example. And familiar labels are often designed anonymously by top-notch talents. Claude Montana designs Comptel, Gianni Versace is the name behind the Jenny label and Giorgio Armani is the designer for Mario Valentino and Erreuno. Unlike a decade ago, when Florence and Milan were tearing in opposite directions, the Italians today present a solid front.

The Milan designers may be marking time, but in the interval their spectacular success has been beneficial to the industry as a whole. For a while, they gave the French such a hard run for their money that the latter finally came out of their doldrums and bounced back with what the French do best — creation at its purest with strong fashion directions that are followed the world over. Once again, Paris leads.

The arrival of the Japanese on the international design scene has also made for more excitement and competition, all of which has been a bonus because the Japanese bring a totally different point of view, a different attitude that has opened new fashion avenues.

In a way, things have settled down and are back to normal for the Italians. They have stopped trying to imitate the French and are concentrating on their own and very specific Italian look — sophisticated separates and extravagantly luxurious sportswear backed by the finest fabrics and workmanship in the world. Mesmerized by America, where their names are solidly established, they have built a strong rapport with the American public, which appreciates the casual, direct approach, the lack of intellectual message in Italian clothes. The Italians have such a love affair with America that one could question whether they are not over-extending themselves to please.

Dedicated as they are, artisans almost, Italian designers are also backed by clever and pushy industrialists who are always around to offer financial aid. They discover and push new talents, pay them extravagant salaries — \$500,000 a year is not unusual for top names, more if the collection is anonymous

— and they help in organizing fashion fairs. The prestigious Milano Collezione, with 33 major designers, and Modit, more commercial with 220 exhibitors, are made possible by two giant industrial groups, respectively involved in ready-to-wear and knitwear — the "Associazione degli Industriali dell'Abbigliamento" and the "Associazione degli Industriali della Maglieria." They advance the funds — about \$400,000 — to put the fairs together, then get the money back from the various exhibitors.

The Italians' appreciation for promotion is famous. With easily one fashion fair a month, the idea of Italy as a center of design is a recurrent theme. Beppe Modenese, also known as Italian fashion's "premier," is responsible for Modit and Milano Collezione as well as the fabric fairs — Ideacom for silk, Ideabiele for wool, Inconfort for home furnishing fabrics and Mipel, the leather fair.

Other exhibitions in Milan include: Ante Prima or "fashion previews," Milanoeventmoda, the ready-to-wear shows and Milano-sposa for bridal merchandise.

In Florence, the Piazza Pitti, houses two other major exhibitions, the Pitti Bimbo for children and Pitti Uomo for men. The men's fair, considered the most important in the world, includes such designer names as Zegna and Cerrutti. Every year, in fashion-conscious Italy, there is even a fair devoted to uniforms and work clothes.

Some question the excessive time and money the Italians spend on advertising and promotion. Karl Lagerfeld, for one, who designs both in Italy and France, feels the Italians are due for a new image. "I adore Milano, I love its people," he said, "but I find the Italian designers are in a bit of a rut right now. They must watch out and make an effort. It's not healthy to keep doing the same thing. They should clean up their fashion picture — there's too much piping, too many pockets on pants, leather with silk, layering. The latter has been inspiring the Japanese who now do it better than the Italians. It's time for the Milan designers to take a breather and re-invent a new Milan."



Armani drapes his coat, Lagerfeld cuts a coat dress for Fendi and Mandelli rounds the edges for Krizia.

## Rossellini's Look Is Fashion's Alternative To Abundance of Bland, Blonde Beauties



Isabella Rossellini as the image for Lancôme cosmetics.



Isabella's mother, Ingrid Bergman, photographed in 1948.

By Diana Fong  
NEW YORK — Without makeup, her pale, fresh-scrubbed complexion lightly sprinkled with freckles, she hardly looks like the sassy European model whose face has become the image for Lancôme cosmetics. Instead, the close-cropped hair, wide, expressive eyes and gentle smile evoke images of her mother, Ingrid Bergman, as Gary Cooper's tragic love in "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

Just as Bergman's natural beauty was a refreshing contrast to the painted faces of Hollywood starlets in the early 1940s, daughter Isabella Rossellini, too, represents a new definition of beauty — the European antithesis of the all-American bombastic precursors of Christie Brinkley.

"I was different; the fashion market was ripe for a new look," she said, the lilt in her voice also reminiscent of her mother's. Her dark hair and earthy sensuality, however, come from her Latin roots — her father was Italian film maker, Roberto Rossellini.

She is what Time magazine called "the new face of Europe." She not only has brown hair and hazel eyes, but her face and figure are fuller than other New York models, especially after the recent

birth of her daughter, Elettra. She also started modeling and became an instant success when she was almost 30, at an age when only a handful have reached the heights of superstardom after many years of exposure, while the rest have faded away from media burnout or "old age."

"She is a woman making a statement about women, not a child dressed up in women's clothes," said her friend and manager, Frances Grill, owner of New York's Chick Agency.

In January 1982, Rossellini was unemployed and in New York. She decided to give modeling a whirl. "Frances suggested I try test shots. To me, it was a game," she said. The game turned into a lucrative career. Rossellini's \$2 million, five-year contract with Lancôme has catapulted her to the ranks of the industry's highest paid models.

"Frances and I worked on establishing a strong image from the start," she said.

In 18 months she has been on the covers of more than 20 leading fashion magazines in the United States and Europe — her face though, chameleon-like, is not immediately recognizable as the same woman. On the cover of French Vogue, she appears wild and green-eyed, her lips, a bright red pout; for

## Gianni Versace



Boutiques Paris - 53 Rue Bonaparte Paris - 11 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré



# ITALIAN FASHION

## Family Businesses Strengthen Italian Tradition

By Janet Stobart

ROME — More than any other European country, Italy has clung to the tradition of family enterprise, especially in the world of fashion and design. Most of today's successful names had humble and hardworking origins. Stories abound of poor but talented and persevering men and women bat-

ting against enormous odds to achieve international recognition for their work. Salvatore Ferragamo, Adele Fendi, Guccio Gucci are among the best known of these success stories. Along with their craftsmanship, they also produced offspring who inherited the family talents and expanded the businesses.

Carla Fendi is one of five sisters

who make world famous fashion accessories. The family also came up with the idea of selling furs to fashion conscious, but less than wealthy, women. In 1925, their parents, Adele and Edonardo Fendi, began making bags of their own design in a tiny shop outside Rome.

With imagination and out of necessity after her husband died leaving

her with five school-age daughters, Adele Fendi made more than a modest success of the business.

"One by one we all left school early," Carla said, "and helped her run the business. She was extremely intelligent with us and gave us the freedom to try out our own ideas and make our own mistakes. 'Anyone can make a mistake as long as they only make it once,' she used to say." The sisters expanded the business to include their experiments in fur, calling on Karl Lagerfeld to design the collection, and then they branched out into a ready-to-wear collection.

"We each have our role in the business," said Carla, "but when it comes to collection time everyone helps to create it." Most of the daughters' husbands and now the Fendi grandchildren have spontaneously joined the firm. "We really are one big happy family," said Carla, the only one without children. "With 11 nephews and nieces I feel I have 11 children."

There are six Ferragamos, sons and daughter of founders, Salvatore and Wanda Ferragamo. A nephew administers the business from the 12th century family palazzo in Florence, known as Palazzo Ferragamo.

They began by continuing their father's line of shoes and then gradually added their own inventions of bags, clothes and other accessories. This multimillion-dollar business started with a poor, young Neapolitan shoemaker's apprentice who designed shoes for the poor people of his village. He later worked his way to the United States where his name became recognized for the

cowboy boots he designed for Hollywood films.

Rosita and Ottavia Missoni, married 30 years, have two sons, a daughter and a grandson. All — except their four-year-old grandchild — have joined in the creation of their famous trademark, multi-colored knitwear. This family business, which began by making suits more attractive, has since expanded into designing home-furnishings, fabrics, rugs and even car interiors. The new Maserati turbo is upholstered with Missoni-designed fabric. "It's very gratifying to see my children joining us," Rosita said, "because they did so of their own accord, and out of enthusiasm and passion, not duty."

The name with perhaps the most international recognition for leather goods is Gucci. Before World War I, Guccio Gucci began making bags and suitcases out of cowhides which he hung up outside his tiny shop in Florence. Now his sons and grandsons run the empire.

This list of extended Italian family businesses is not a remnant of past generations. One of the latest to join in this tradition is Benetton. Benetton, which started in 1966, has claimed world attention in the business and fashion worlds. At 48, Luciano Benetton heads one of the world's richest clothing empires, but it was his younger sister, Luciana, who started the company by knitting sweaters and socks of her own design for her three brothers and father.

The Benetton label sells in 2,500 shops around the world. The family employs about 200 people to do the knitting and manufacturing.



Adele Fendi is one of five sisters in the second generation.



The designing Missonis, Rosita and Ottavia.

elements in Italian society and the family has lost some of its strength, "scratch the surface and you'll find a family," he said.

Craftsmanship is a tradition that goes hand-in-hand with family-run businesses in Italy. It also is a cornerstone of Italian life. And Italy's fashion designers are artisans whose craft is handed down personally from generation to generation, as there are no schools to teach these trades.

"The only way to become a good

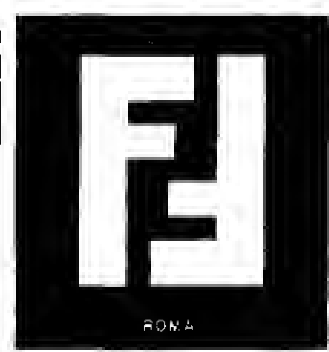
tailor is to be an apprentice," said Mario Caraceni, one of Italy's foremost tailors. Mr. Caraceni took over his father's business. "You could never learn in a school what you would learn from simply working at the job."

Giovanna Ferragamo learned to design shoes from her father who taught her his own self-taught secrets. Franco Fendi began working with her parents in their leather shop at 16 and is the Fendi expert on bags and luggage.

GIANFRANCO  
FERRE

## Fiorucci Is Celebrating His 15th Year of Forecasting Fads

MILAN — A beautifully coordinated haute couture ensemble means nothing in the fashion world of Aleio Fiorucci. "I like to see a woman who has the courage to



combine a beautiful black cashmere sweater with a cheap glowing pink plastic belt," he said. "Aesthetics should be free of dictation. Who says you have to wear an expensive leather belt with an expensive sweater?"

For the last 15 years, with remarkably enduring success, Fiorucci, 45, has set trends, broken rules, shocked, amused and just generally relaxed some of the more restrictive definitions of "proper dress."

The imaginative son of a Milanese shoe storekeeper, Fiorucci first entered the traditional world of fashion with his design of brightly colored plastic galoshes for his father's customers, and getting them photographed for an Italian women's magazine. Then, he went to England and, enchanted by the fashion scene of London's Carnaby Street and King's Road, he began buying up the wild and wonderful fantasies of Mary Quant, Biba and the myriad of now forgotten designers working in London in the late 1960s to sell back home.

When he opened his own boutique in Milan his London purchases provoked surprise and even horror. "There was no fashion for young people in those days," he recalled, "and it took a while before anyone dared wear such totally different clothes."

Finally some courageous friends began wearing miniskirts around Milan despite the predictable catcalls and whistles. Fiorucci admires courage, and what struck him most about the London clothes of that time was the audacious way they flouted all the rules of high fashion. This totally new concept of dressing as personal expression, rather than a code imposed by the hidden gods of couture was one that he caught on to before any of his compatriots.

So his first years were not easy. "But that was all to the good," he said today. "Otherwise we wouldn't have worked so hard to keep ahead of what is happening — to predict what is coming next." That is what Fiorucci clothes are about, after all. So, as he predicts, he is also creating trends, which, as every avant-garde designer knows



Aleio Fiorucci knows how to turn tacky into trendy.

so well, is the unending formula for success.

It was in the early 1970s that Fiorucci began making his own clothes. After all, he explains, Italy has always been the home of beautiful fabrics and vivacious colors, so all that was needed was someone to join the two in some kind of "clothing expression" with which young people could identify. "Not so much a fashion, but more a way of life, to coin a phrase of that time," he said.

Fiorucci fabrics took off in an avant-garde direction, however. He was the first to introduce plastic clothes. The Fiorucci people — he had a team of imaginative and faithful collaborators by then — began trying out anything, from rubber to sackcloth to leather, and to furnish fabrics for their designs. Fiorucci clothes are basically an

experiment that has never stopped, from gold lamé minidresses, to shiny colored plastic boots, to this year's hold-all bags in fluorescent pink, yellow and green plastic with huge black polka dots, and outrageous synthetic leopard-print stretch pants.

Millions of groupies espouse the Fiorucci philosophy and, as a result, his business has expanded to include shops in 28 European countries, Australia, North and South America, Japan, Africa and the Middle East. Fiorucci merchandise is also sold in 650 other shops. His latest boutique is opening in Paris and is strategically timed to coincide with the spring ready-to-wear collections this month.

For Fiorucci, freedom also means diversification and anarchy to the point of almost outright pla-

giarism. He was one of the first to restyle and sell jeans back to the United States and he was soon selling his recycled, but inimitable, clothes back to the English in his Fiorucci London shops. Although his first designs were for teen-age girls, Fiorucci now sells a gamut of products from shoes and bags, to the famous heart-shaped mirrored sunglasses, crazy hats and belts, records (the shops are always echoing with tomorrow's sounds), bumper stickers, posters, bath oils and a line of cosmetics. Five years ago the Fiorucci children's department was born and christened "Fioruccino." Men's clothes are the latest addition to his semi-annual collections. "They will be a little more conservative than the women's," he said, Fiorucci himself seems to bear out his own statement that men "usually follow women in fashion; men are far more cautious." Unlike the ironic, whimsical look he sells, Fiorucci's dressing is conservative, almost classical. "I wear half and half," he said, if challenged on why he does not look like an ad for his anti-establishment message.

Classic collections are not Fiorucci's style either, "but we do prepare two collections a year, each divided into two parts," as if to say that a whole collection is too much to take in at one go. "We also have our own particular brand of masochism," he explained. "We destroy the unsold pieces left over from each season." This guarantees that everything is entirely new, but from time to time he finds himself contemplating the wisdom of such drastic measures. "For instance, I was reading an article in an Italian magazine recently on how Mickey Mouse T-shirts were all the rage in the south of France this year," he said. "We made Mickey Mouse T-shirts two years ago, and if we'd gone on making them for another two years we would have become enormously rich. But then it would also have dulled our stimulus to produce new ideas."

The latest Fiorucci venture is a partnership with another Italian house of successfully mass-produced clothes, Benetton.

— JANET STOBART

Laura Biagiotti



Laura Biagiotti

NEW YORK  
The Trump Tower

Laura Biagiotti

ROMA  
Via Vittoria 30

Laura Biagiotti

PARIS  
29 Rue Cambon

Laura Biagiotti

MILANO  
Via Borgospesso 19

Laura Biagiotti

BEVERLY HILLS  
459 No. Rodeo Drive

Laura Biagiotti

FIRENZE  
Via Calimala 27/r

Laura Biagiotti

FRANKFURT  
Goethestrasse 18

Laura Biagiotti

STUTTGART  
Buchenstrasse 8

Laura Biagiotti

WIEN  
Kartnerstrasse 8

MISSONI

PARIS: 43 Rue du Bac

MILANO: Via Montenapoleone 1  
ROMA: Via Borgognona 38/B  
ISCHIA: Piazzetta Dei Pini

TORINO: Galleria S. Federico 12  
VENEZIA: S. Marco 1312/B  
MÜNCHEN: 3 Amiralplatz

9 v  
USA

مركز من النجف

Who Will Be  
Boutique  
MORITZ  
KONG  
KONG  
KONG



# ITALIAN FASHION

## Many Tailors Are Worried About Finding Apprentices

MILAN — They don't sit cross-legged on tables with spectacles on the end of their noses stitching away, but in many respects the world of tailors, or "sarti" as they are called in Italian, has changed little over the years.

And, as befits a good tailor, Mario Caraceni carries on his business behind a discreet sign in an unobtrusive building built early this century. The spacious, red-carpeted interior has well-placed mirrors that give clients a good all-around view of themselves. Like most Italian tailors — and most Italian artisans — Caraceni is a family business.

Three brothers started the company in Rome in 1920 and within 15 years they had opened shops in Milan and Paris. By the end of World War II, Caraceni's Paris shop had disappeared. "We had to escape from the German occupation and when we went back our shop was destroyed," recalled Caraceni, who carries on his father's business in Milan.

Caraceni, like most of Italy's 45,000 registered tailors, flourishes despite the obvious competition from world-famous Italian ready-to-wear houses. "Back in the days before the war most of our clients were aristocrats," Caraceni reminisces. "A good many of their sons still come here, following their fathers' tradition. But we have a wider variety of clients now."

They include lawyers, industrialists and politicians (Senator Umberto Agnelli recently chose his winter wardrobe there) with 30 percent of their clients from other countries, "mainly French, Swiss, German and some Americans." "And, although I presume they would be considered traitors in their own country, we even get a few Englishmen," Caraceni said. "I can't name names, but some of my English clients are from the highest ranks." Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and French racing

driver Jacques Lafitte are Caraceni customers.

The big problem facing the world's sartorial creators today is not so much a lack of clients. "They are by no means all over 40," said Franco Litrico, one of Rome's top tailors, who dresses many Italian politicians and ministers, "but a lack of workers. We get a lot of clients between the ages of 20 and 30."

"Before 1968 and all that social revolution," Caraceni said, "we always had young people knocking on our door asking for work. Now no one wants to learn our trade. They all have diplomas and few of them want to work with their hands any more." As in any craftsman's career there are no short cuts to learn the profession. There are few schools for tailors in Italy, but as in any trade, the best way to learn is to work as an apprentice for several years. "A young tailor must start by sewing," said Caraceni, who learned his trade in his father's workshop where he started with the humblest jobs, like sewing on buttons and finishing off seams. "Since everything is sewn by hand, good sewing is of the utmost importance," he said.

After learning that discipline only a few are then admitted to the inner sanctum of the cutting room. Every tailor has his own cutting secrets, which are never divulged to more than a select few. Caraceni's cutter is his partner — and his son-in-law.

Angelo Litrico designs and cuts his suits with a few chosen helpers. But years can pass before an apprentice begins to add profits to the business. More protected now by union laws and, therefore, more costly to their employer, an apprentice earns a basic salary of 1 million lire (about \$625 a month) plus social benefits. "Most of our workers are over 40 and we have virtually no young people to take their place," said Franco Litrico, who is in partnership with his

brother, Angelo, in their Rome workshop.

While tailors like Caraceni and Litrico make only suits, coats and the occasional classic women's suits, they have a good run of customers — about 500 clients a year walk through Caraceni's door — shirtmakers are on the wane. "Once Rome was a classic shirt-making city," said Franco Litrico, "full of little shirt laboratories. Now there are practically none left; only tailors, like Battistoni, another classic tailor, who also make shirts."

In Milan a few still survive. Tuzzi and Siniscalchi are among the foremost, but they also sell knitwear and ties since their shirtmaking is not the profitable business it once was.

While it is easy to imagine a tailor's workshop as the last bastion of male chauvinism, this is by no means the case. Women work alongside the men in the sewing

rooms — Caraceni's daughter began as a seamstress and now helps run the business. "It has always been a strange tradition that men are better at making jackets; but women have always reigned supreme when it comes to sewing trousers," Caraceni said.

Women clients are also on the increase. In a recent world tailors congress in Rome the final show included almost as many models for women as for men.

— JANET STOBART

Milano, Rosita and Otaria.

It is a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that

It is also a tradition that



### Forecasting Fo

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made

garnish. He was made



Marina Monteforte.

Franco Moschino.

Quirino Conti.

### Who Will Be Italian Fashion's Next Design 'Star'?

By Pia Soli  
ROME — A good collection by an established master is always a pleasure — it gives retailers something to sell and fashion writers something to say. But, it is that occasional discovery of a fresh design talent, a potential "star," that never fails to add an extra dash of excitement to the world of fashion. And such a find is a real possibility in Milan.

The names that look as if they are going to be big, the ones that are going to set the press and the

buyers talking this time are different from those of the past in background and experience. Two in particular, Quirino Conti and Franco Moschino, may prove to be as well respected as some of their famous Italian predecessors.

Quirino Conti was trained as an architect and is the man responsible for the creative image of Turin's Gruppo Finanziario Tessile, the leading Italian industrial group that manufactures such labels as Valentino and Ungaro, among a host of other time-honored collections for men and women. The To-

rin company also put Timmi in the limelight a few seasons back, worked with Trussardi and designed thousands of bags and accessories for Mangiameli.

Mr. Moschino was "born into fashion" 10 years ago as an illustrator for Gianni Versace. Then he became a stylist. "I was a late bloomer," Mr. Moschino said. "I studied at the Academy of Fine Arts and thought I would become a painter."

Other newcomers also are trying to compete with famous names. Gian Marco Venturi has made his

ROMA

## GIORGIO ARMANI

ONI

### Italian Men's Fashion



Boutique Ermenegildo Zegna, 10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

LUGANO	Riva Vela 12	MELBOURNE	at Myer
ST. MORITZ	at Suvretta House	TOKYO	at Isetan
LONDON	at Beale and Inman		at Seibu (Ikebukuro)
	at Fortnum and Mason		at Seibu (Shibuya)
HONG KONG		OSAKA	at Hankyu
and KOWLOON	at Swank Shop	KYOTO	at Takashimaya
		NAGOYA	at Matsuzakaya

and at leading shops throughout the world.

Boutique Giorgio Armani  
Via S. Andrea 9 Milano

Galleria S. Federico  
S. Marco 1312/B  
3 Amiralplatz



# ITALIAN FASHION

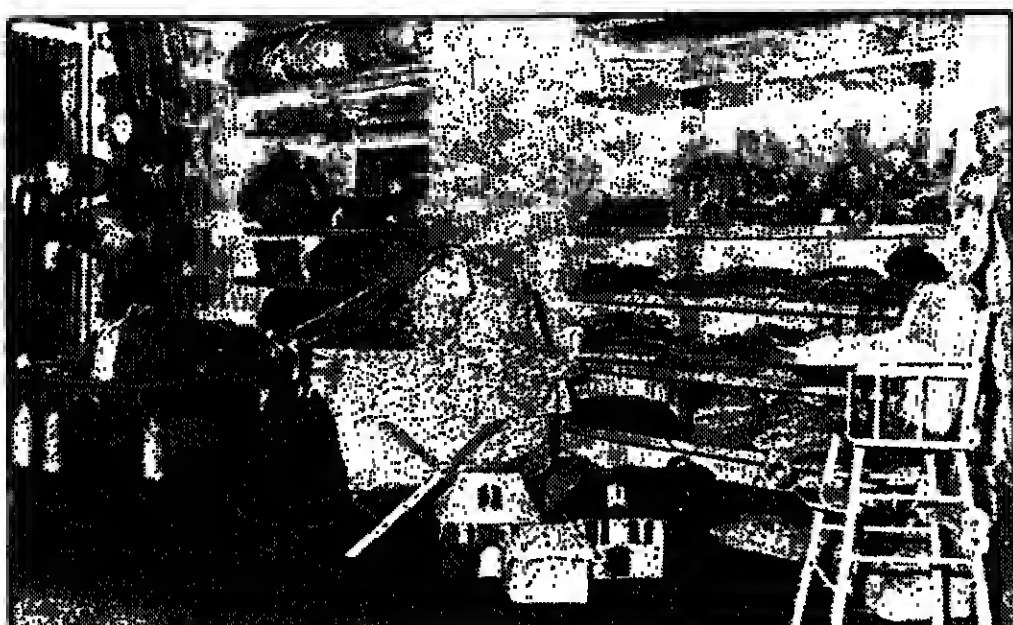
Some of the Best Shopping Can Be Found In 'Hidden' Laboratories and Tiny Ateliers



Special designs from Bubble include a soft, chamol skirt.



A guide to some of the "secret" shopping areas around the Spanish Steps.



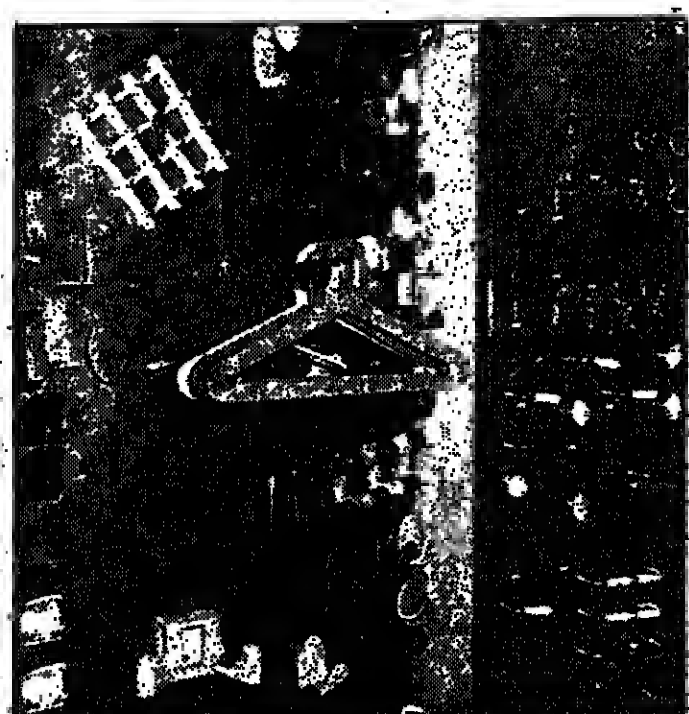
Naj-Oleari has soft toys and big, bright quilts.



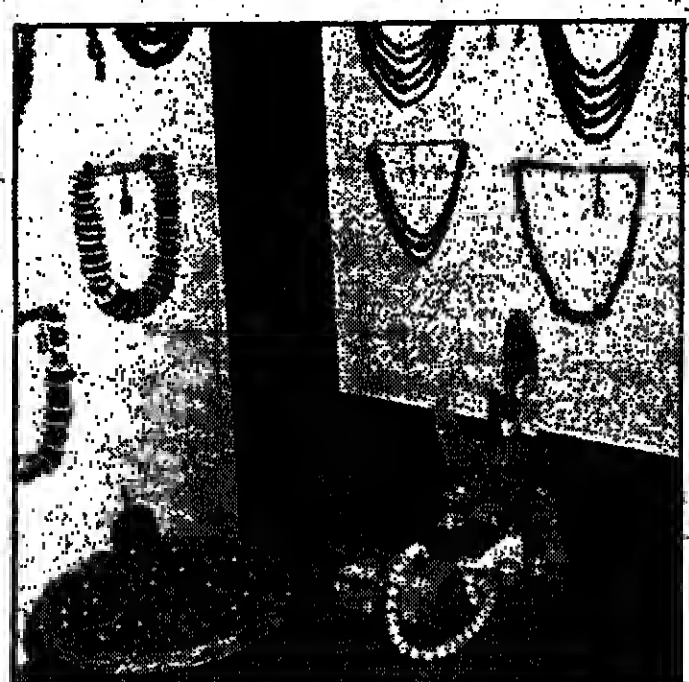
Bottega Della Lungavita stocks everything from herbs to natural beauty products.



Dolls has irresistible soft toys and fabric collages.



Poignée sells all sorts of books, handles and knobs.



Cose offers intricate original 22-karat gold jewelry.

LANCETTI CREAZIONI srl



## CONTRIBUTORS

HEBE DORSEY is the International Herald Tribune's fashion columnist.  
 DIANA FONG is a Washington-based journalist.  
 SARI GILBERT is a Rome-based journalist who reports on Southern Europe. She contributes to The Washington Post and other publications.  
 SHEILA NARDULLI and JANET STOBART are Rome-based journalists.  
 PIA SOLI is the fashion editor of Il Tempo.

Naj-Oleari turns its cotton fabrics into umbrellas.

## Secret Shops and Special Finds Near the Spanish Steps

By Sheila Nardulli

ROME — The Spanish Steps and via Condotti are two of Rome's most famous shopping areas, but hidden behind or above the familiar designer boutiques and popular, inexpensive stores are curious laboratories and relatively unknown specialty shops that make the area the second floor at 89 via del Babuino. This was the first leather laboratory to start producing its own designs on a large scale. Bubble now is recognized for its original designs of suits and jackets, or special order commissions for clients searching for a high fashion look, at an accessible price. Twice a year she shows collections of her even more interesting than it might seem at first glance.

Some of these special places include:

- Enrica Nartimelli's Bubble on own design. Clients clients include film stars, top models and even the Fendi sisters who come for some of their own personal clothing. Custom work is completed rapidly and, if desired, can be sent abroad.
- Di Clemente's leather shop, around the corner from Bubble and up a flight of stairs at 15 via Vittoria, where handbags can be made to order, repaired or totally reconstructed. Here Di Clemente can do anything with leather, from original designs to repairing briefcases, large bags and to remaking a handbag if the skin (particularly crocodile) is in good condition.
- An amusing boutique called Poignée, or handle, at 10 Via Bocca di Leone, sells handles, knobs and knobs for any use. Brass, plastic and plexiglas are a few of the materials used. All manner of requests are placed each day — from books for a wall display, to copies of lost antique handles and knobs. A frequent demand is for door knobs that cannot be opened by a cat or a dog. Smooth round knobs are the solution.
- Dolls, off the main street at via di Porta Princianna 6, specializes in marvelous handmade dolls and stuffed animals. The delightful old women and men dolls with soft wizened faces and the fairy tale characters entranced Ingrid Bergman on her last trip to Rome. James Mason fell in love with the soft knit teddy bears. The dolls are made by Rena Marona whose sister Carla Camp designs a collection of framed fabric collages that are sold in the shop. Antique dolls of all sizes also are available.
- Naj-Oleari, the complete cotton shop, started as a lining supplier, but now has expanded into weaving, designing and printing cotton fabrics in delicate, original designs. The cotton may be purchased by the meter or made up into multicolored umbrellas, soft toys and a variety of other gifts. Shops are in Rome at via di San Giacomo 25, in Milan at via Brera 8 and Florence at via della Vigna Nuova 35.
- Cose, at via della Croce 42, is a studio that offers some of the most original jewelry in Rome. Semi-precious stones, particularly turquoise and jade, amethyst and pink quartz are set in unexpected combinations. Filigree in 22-karat gold from Mauritania is worked to specifications for bracelets and pendants then set with semi-precious and precious stones. Of particular interest is the collection of baroque pearls worked in with stones in intricate, extremely feminine necklaces.
- The final stop for weary shoppers is Bottega Della Lungavita, literally the Long Life Shop, at via Mario de Fiori 24, off via Condotti. Here the list of natural health foods, teas, herbs, juices and liquors is legion. Natural treatment and beauty products are sold with patient explanations of their uses.

ETRO

CLOTHING FABRICS  
Via Spertaco 3 - Milano

HOME - FURNISHING FABRICS  
Via Spertaco 5 - Milano

FENDI

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom left of the page.

Handwritten text in a box at the bottom center of the page.



# ITALIAN FASHION

## Expansion, Grandsons Are Part of 'New' Gucci

PARIS — The opening in Paris on Sept. 21 of a third and spectacular, marble and mirrored, Gucci store at the corner of the rue du Faubourg St-Honoré and the rue Royale marks an expansion of Gucci in Europe that coincides with a change of orientation as well as a subtle but sure changing of the guard.

The launching was on a grand scale, with a mammoth cocktail party at the new store, followed by dinner at Maxim's, hosted by Guccio and Maurizio Gucci, who took the whole restaurant for the evening.

There were eight Gucci boutiques in Europe. The plans are to add 14 more in 1983. Two have already been opened in Brussels and Geneva, as well as a third one in Milan last April. Düsseldorf's November will open the German market.

To most people, Guccio is Aldo Gucci, 77, a genial and flamboyant figure, who dominated the scene for almost half a century. Yet the company, founded by his father, Guccio, in 1904 — and after whom the famous GG logo was created — elongated half and half to him and his brother Rodolfo, Rodolfo, born in 1907, was the artist who designed the great unmistakable Gucci classics, such as the handbag with bamboo handle and the loafer with a horse's bit. (The latter, designed in the 1930s, is at New York's Metropolitan Museum.) Aldo, born in 1912, has always been the most visible man in the family, a merchandising and promotion genius as well as the inspired spokesman for the firm. He was largely responsible for Guccio's fame throughout the world with unparalleled success in the United States.

Rodolfo died a month and a half ago, leaving one son, Maurizio, who has three sons, Roberto, Paolo and Paolo. (Paolo is not on speaking terms with the family since the rift caused by his 1978 foray into a competitive retail venture using his last name; a move that was resented and ultimately thwarted by the Guccio clan.) So it allows that, one day, Maurizio, Guccio's merchandising director, the strong fashion image has been a good thing "because we now have a greater variety of accessories. We can reach a wider, more fashion-



The Guccis, from the left: Giorgio, the late Rodolfo (seated), Maurizio and Roberto.

conscious clientele while keeping our old faithfuls. The slight 1930s look of the collection Luciano Soprani designed for us has helped sell all kinds of new and related accessories, such as: wide, bi-colored belts and matching shoes and bags." Manselli said they were careful in mixing old and new in Paris. "But in New York, we can move much faster because Americans adore novelty. The French are more conservative."

Talking from his Milan office after a cruise on the Mediterranean, Maurizio Gucci, said: "I think it's time for Guccio to update his image. A lot of newspapers and magazines have talked of a revolution, but that's absolutely wrong. We all recognize the importance of the Guccio tradition — the fantastic job of my father and my uncle — but it's important to recognize that the world is changing and that

Guccio must change with it. You cannot tell somebody: 'You were fantastic — once.' You have to be fantastic all the time."

He said the greatest change so far has been in the bolder ready-to-wear, which introduced the notion of fashion changes in Guccio's somewhat immobile image. "Accessories are very important for Guccio," he said, "and with fashion changing, they will change, too. We've done ready-to-wear for years, but Guccio never had such a strong image."

And how does uncle Aldo (who was unavailable for comment and did not attend the opening of the Paris boutique. "He was tired," a spokesman for the house said.) feel about all this? He stayed in New York where, the preceding week, he hosted a big party. "Oh, the Big Guy," Maurizio said, with a laugh. "I think he's very happy and under-

stands what we are doing. Remember, I'm very close to my uncle. I was his right arm for eight years in America — the only one who could stay with him all this time. He is not an easy man; he is a tough guy but also a genius who taught me a lot. My father was very human and creative. From my uncle I learned the business part. Without him, Guccio would not be what it is."

Although "we agree on almost everything," Maurizio said he and his uncle have "different ways of getting there," which has not hurt the family. At the last board meeting where Aldo was unanimously re-elected president (with Maurizio and Roberto vice presidents), Maurizio presented "a program for the next three years and Aldo agreed in three minutes."

Asked about his position as a prospective majority stockholder, Maurizio said: "This is not important. What is important is the satisfaction of working in the family. Guccio is not changing orientation. It's like a beautiful racehorse which has to race every day."

While he feels that the visibility and charm of Aldo Guccio have been important, he said that "people for too long have associated Guccio with Aldo Guccio. It's normal for the public to know now that there are other people working in the company."

— HEBE DORSEY

## New and Classic Italian Treasures Are the Source of Special Pleasure

ROME — What do Italians and frequent visitors to Italy find of particular interest to buy?

Claudia Cardinale enjoys looking through Florentine artisan shops around the Uffizi Gallery and the Ponte Vecchio for embroidered lingerie and bedclothes. Carole Bouquet searches in Rome for antique jewelry and Nicole Jamet, another French actress who regularly films in Italy, looks for Murano glass in Venice.

Princess Irene Galitzine, who is busy preparing a fashion show for Saudi Arabia, enjoys her white fox bedcover with various shades of blue polka-dot fur inserts matching the blues of her bedroom. Her furrier in Turin, Rita Tognoli, made it for the princess knowing her black toy poodle would look smashing stretched out on top.

The Marchesa Daniela de Caro-



Carol Bouquet.

tremely sophisticated in this type of horticulture."

Valentino travels constantly and has no time for sports; however, he has found a series of small Italian lifting weights of varying poundage which he takes on all his trips.

Brazilian model Princess Osefa



Claudia Cardinale.

di Villari likes bidding at the "closed box" auctions near the Spanish Steps for the inexpensive sealed boxes marked with generic names of "lampshades, wall-brackets or various objects. Opening them is like Christmas," she said. "You never know if there might be something worthwhile." In the last box, she found maroon damask billiard lampshades with black fringe which, as it turned out, fit perfectly in the new billiard room in her country house.

Susanna Agnelli, a Republican senator, has a magnificent collection of bonsai, or miniature Japanese trees. She recently was given an flex with tiny red flowers. "Italians," she said, "are becoming ex-



The designer, Valentino.

di Massimo admires Capucci and Valentino designs.

And when Glen Robbins, the special effects filmmaker from the United States, searched for an optical solution for the film "Possession," he found the answer in the mind of the Italian director Damiano Damiani. The director designed for the occasion a "floating camera," which rolled along the floor behind the actor, slid up behind him and over his head, thus depicting a reversed image gradually righting itself.

— SHEILA NARDULLI



Susanna Agnelli.

## Designers Kamali, Lauren Capture Special Market

By Sari Gilbert

MILAN — In the elegant, spacious boutique in the center of Milan's posh shopping district, the remaining pairs of Calvin Klein jeans were piled on corner shelves, another two dozen pairs of corduroy pants hung nearby.

After less than two years, the Calvin Klein boutique on via Sant'Andrea, was out of business. Owner Marcello Rubinacci simply expanded his other store next door into the Klein space and renamed the shop "Rubinacci."

Jorge Gonzalez, Rubinacci's store manager, cited the high dollar exchange rate and consequent "sky-high prices" as a major deterrent to the initial enthusiasm of "le Milanese" for Klein's ready-to-wear.

Except perhaps in casual wear, penetration of the diverse and prestigious Italian market by U.S. competitors is unlikely to become widespread, according to market observers.

On a limited scale, Norma Kamali, the U.S. designer, appears to be gaining acceptance among merchants and buyers interested in comfortable, moderately priced women's clothes with a distinctive and interesting look.

But the most successful U.S. market entry in Italy is that of Ralph Lauren. Lauren's range of menswear, distributed in Italy by dynamic Gianni Tositi, is sold by 80 Italian retailers including such top-name shops as: San Carlo in Turin, Belsiana 19 and Eurosport in Rome and Bardelli in Milan, where another menswear dealer, Tincoati, has opened an all Ralph Lauren menswear store in viale Piave.

Lauren's menswear began selling in Italy about 18 months ago, and Mr. Tositi, whose marketing strategy has involved choosing spacious, quality shops willing to commit to complete rather than "item" orders, said that the impact has been beyond expectations.

In fact, this month, he will show Lauren's Roughwear line of moderately priced women's wear for the first time. According to Mr. Tositi, more than 30 retailers have expressed an interest in buying the line. Next on the agenda, if the first phase goes well, is to begin production in Italy — probably in 1985 — of at least part of the line. Not all of it, said Mr. Tositi, precisely because of the importance given to the made in the U.S.A. trademark.

There is general agreement by Italians in the trade that to succeed on a large scale a U.S. designer must be prepared to see part of his or her line manufactured in Italy.

The alternative to Italian production is poor exchange rates, shipping charges and the added factor of high U.S. production costs, all of which can combine to price designer imports out of the market. This seems to be in part what happened with Calvin Klein, whose made in Hong Kong silk blouses sold in the Milan shop for 900,000 lire, then about \$600 — an enormous price even for the wealthy and rich-blooded Milanese signore, or women.

That is not the complete story with Klein, however. Italian street and casual fashions long ago fell under the U.S. influence, with

jeans, sneakers, running shoes and sweatshirts now the uniform of hordes of young people. But to break into the overflying Italian fashion market something else is needed.

Peppe Modanese, the top Italian fashion promoter who is the force behind the smooth coordination of the Milan collections, said that he thinks a massive presence by U.S. designers in the Italian market is neither possible nor in their best interest. Soundings he made a few years ago, after being contacted by Oscar de la Renta and Bill Blass, as well as the mayor's office in New York City, showed that while Italian boutiques would be interested in fashion, they would consider only limited orders, say six or seven items to try to stimulate clients' interest. His advice, he recalled, was that children's wear and casual sportswear were the best bet for American manufacturers looking to export.

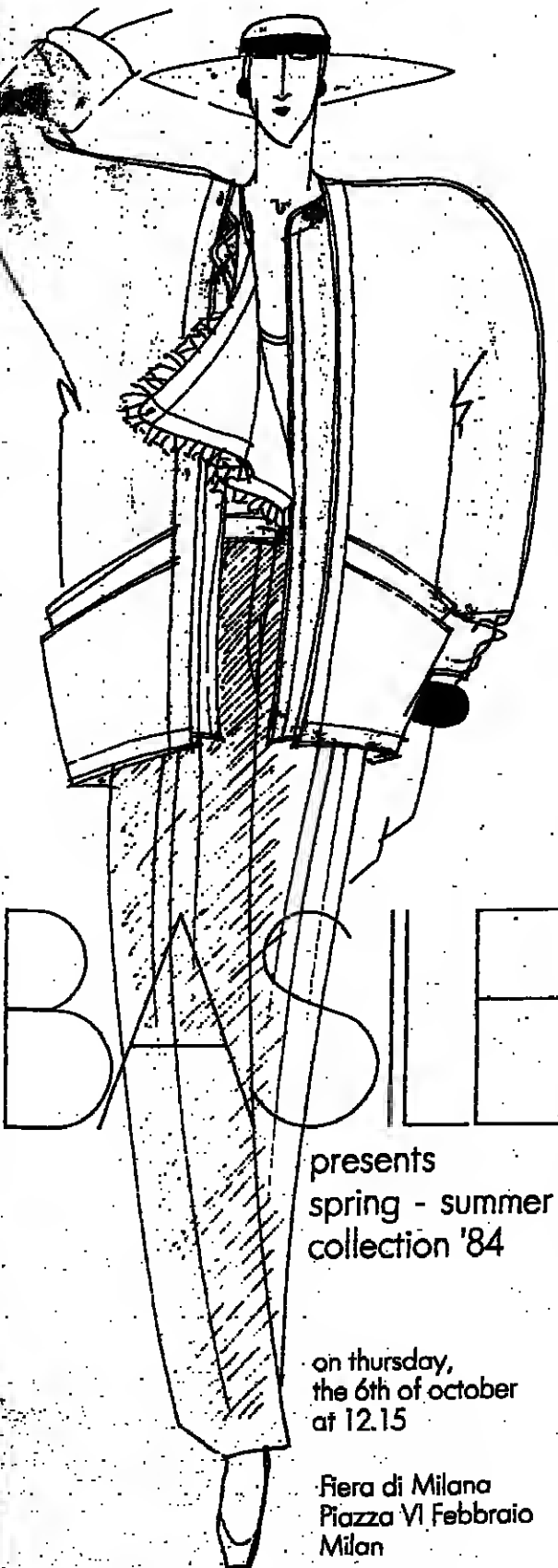
"I told them it would be a mistake to concentrate on luxury prêt-à-porter," he said, adding that "as ingenious and talented" as top U.S. designers are, several factors, mostly price and style, make sales in Italy difficult.

Mr. Modanese and other fashion experts agreed that there is a portion of the market that is open to the United States, that is "turned on" by novelty. According to Lucia Rafacelli, fashion editor of Italian Vogue, the designers likely to have the most appeal to a fashion-sophisticated Italian market are those which are "amusing, strange and in the vanguard," rather than high-quality.

In fact, many fashion insiders said they believed that the Calvin Klein label ran into trouble precisely because, as one Italian fashion writer wrote: "He is the most European of American designers, whereas Italians would be more interested in clothes that have something distinctively American about them." It is for just this reason that many expect Ralph Lauren's Roughwear line is likely to be far more successful.

The same thing holds for Norma Kamali's signature look built around the casual sweatshirt theme. Furthermore, Kamali's clothes were bought in small quantities, by some of Italy's most "in" boutiques like Camomilla on Rome's Piazza di Spagna and Cose on Milan's elegant via Spiga.

Nuccia Fattori, owner of Cose, said that she became interested in Kamali in 1979. She says the designer's brightly colored sweatshirt skirts, pants and outsized tops are selling well in Milan. "Why not?" she asked. "After all they are 'new,' practical and above all accessible in price."



presents  
spring - summer  
collection '84

on thursday,  
the 6th of october  
at 12.15

Fiera di Milano  
Piazza VI Febbraio  
Milan

show room: via Spiga 48 Milan - tel. 02-784441

FERRE

Krizia

MISSONI

Gianfranco Versace

salute

MW

MODIT

KKlodit

MODIT

Modit



Milan, 30. September 4. October, 1983













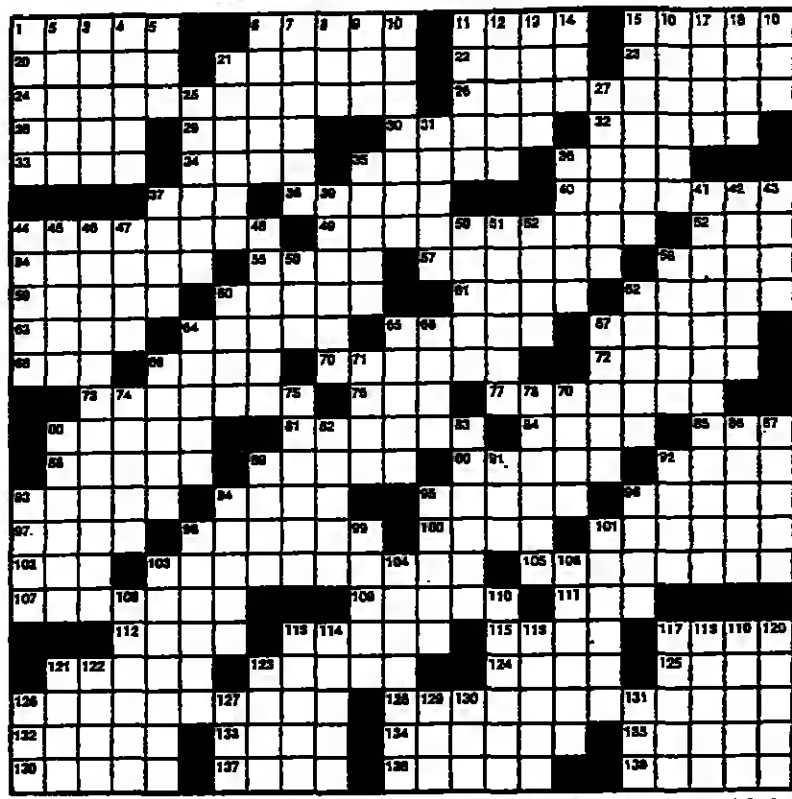






# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Echoes By Richard Silvestri



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

- ACROSS**
- Mendacious
  - Walk through puddles
  - Agile
  - Bogart role
  - Expect
  - Lace-up
  - Creator of Mrs. Sarah Battle
  - Calumny
  - Film-festival dance?
  - Crazy
  - Stratagem?
  - Sea-in-law of Elton
  - Pop singer
  - Leaves in the lurch
  - Targets for Ness
  - The one here
  - Scritche location
  - Hooch holder
  - Dispatched
  - Ginger
  - Hawthorne's birthplace
  - Die face
  - Calculated
  - North African
  - Scottish accent?
  - Grand
  - Opry
  - Belong to
  - Woful cry
  - Sodatory
  - Kind of jerk
  - Idolize
  - Just picked
- DOWN**
- Gem surface
  - Flooded
  - Hawthorne porch
  - Antium
  - Tours season
  - Sixteenth-century power
  - Lists weapons
  - Grampus
  - RR stop
  - Boxing second
  - Denominations
  - In the chips
  - Tribunal
  - When he
  - hatched words
  - birds

- DOWN**
- Ornamental
  - Basins, for one
  - ex machina
  - Second sight
  - Difficult
  - Moons goddess
  - W. S. Porter
  - Marital test
  - Postcard
  - Bottom of the map
  - Skin opening
  - East down
  - Deride
  - Wimpy?
  - Firstborn
- DOWN**
- Eye drop
  - Cowboy's rope
  - Witch of
  - "Snow Boat" composer
  - Shade in
  - Washstand
  - First woman to sit in Parliam.
  - Verve
  - Following
  - Deified beetle
  - Noisy beetle
  - Quitting time
  - At hand
  - Turn inside out
- DOWN**
- Rest at anchor
  - Royal road
  - Bridal path
  - Behind the
  - Riven
  - Desk, to Domes
  - Father of
  - Elipolys
  - Algerian port
  - Paragon
  - Molecule
  - Not shipshape
  - Plus factor
- DOWN**
- Canvas
  - Inasmuch as
  - Garden tool
  - Indian maid
  - Middle: Prefix
  - Cotton unit
  - Librarian's dog
  - Cave dweller
  - High dudgong
  - Cinereous
  - Compass point
  - Where I'm
  - come and go

## TURTLE BEACH

By Blanche d'Alpuget. 287 pp. \$14.95.  
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Suzanne Freeman

IN Malaysia, on a certain beach, with sand the color of cream, giant turtles come to nest each year. They come by moonlight, heaving and sighing and digging, "flinging sand in the air with hind limbs that could strike off a human leg with one flick." And, when their work is done, when they have hidden their eggs and smoothed the sand back into place, they crawl off again, vanishing into the wild seas.

The Australian writer Blanche d'Alpuget has tied her novel for this beach and, certainly, the specter of these giant turtles looms large across its pages. Her story contains the same mystery and dark drama as the turtle nesting ritual — and the same sense of futility, too, after those great beasts have tramped back into the Malay villages rush out to dig up most of the eggs to eat or to sell.

But d'Alpuget's real story is not about the turtles. Instead, there is a different kind of immigration process taking place on the Malaysian beach. And the new arrivals are both more desperate and less tolerated than the giant turtles. It is 1979 and boatload after boatload of refugees is arriving at Turtle Beach, fleeing the new regime in Vietnam.

## BOOKS

Judith Wilkes, an Australian journalist, has wangled an assignment to go and report on the plight of the boat people in Malaysia. She has been in Malaysia once before — in 1969, she was asked to cut her honeymoon short to cover the riots in Kuala Lumpur. What she experienced then changed her life and the course of her marriage. Now, 10 years later, not exactly sure why she was so compelled to return to Malaysia, here she is, plunged not only into the refugee crisis, but also into a personal crisis as well.

In Kuala Lumpur, Judith stays, at first, with Ralph and Sancha Hamilton. Sancha is an old school chum and Ralph, conveniently for Judith, is a senior immigration official, a valuable contact for her refugee story. It becomes apparent quickly that all is not well in the Hamilton household. Judith hears Ralph and Sancha quibble over small things — Sancha's driving, a missing hairbrush. She sees Ralph double over with pain from a colitis attack. And later, as Judith watches, Sancha uses a golfing iron to hack a cobra to death. Even after the animal is obviously dead, Sancha continues to strike until she is "splattered with blood and yellow-green guts... like a child's watercolor flung about in a tantrum."

In the Australian Residence, where Judith stays next, domestic life with the ambassador, Sir Adrian Hobday, and his wife is outwardly more serene, but

complicated nonetheless. Lady Hobday is a young and beautiful Vietnamese refugee named Minou. She is alternately kind and fidgety, doll-like and dangerous. Minou has a special fascination with the Turtle Beach. She hides her car in the shrubbery and camps there for days at a time, watching the sea. Eventually, Judith learns why: Minou has left her three young sons and her mother behind in Vietnam and she is waiting for them to be the next boat on the horizon.

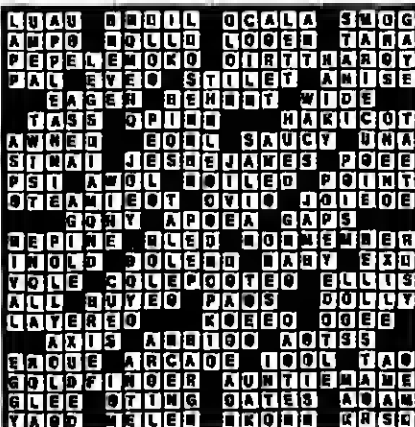
In the course of her stay in Malaysia, Judith gets a firsthand look at a party pot on by modern royalty — designer dresses, warm wine and barefoot waiters. She is taken to a Tamil religious festival and watches, horrified, as the worshippers drive spears into their own skin. She meets, and is powerfully attracted to, a dark, handsome man named Kanan, a professor of philosophy whose life is guided by a set of rules that Judith will never fully understand. What she does understand, finally, is that this trip to Malaysia was based on a need to get away from all of her own rules for a while. In the chaos of this country, Judith finds the courage to make certain decisions that she has been trying to make for the past 10 years.

Blanche d'Alpuget has won several awards for this novel, which was first published in 1981. She is a strong writer with a particularly sharp sense of character. In a few deft behind-the-scenes scenes, we get a good look right into the souls of the people in this book. She shows us Minou, for instance, alone in her room, throwing her I Ching coins. When she doesn't like the answers they hold, she cheats and tosses again. And, in another scene, we watch as Kanan, lying next to a sleeping Judith, lifts her arm, "stealthily, looking at the oatmeal colour of her skin against his. Never mind what the Aynums said. Frankly, his color was more beautiful, he thought."

There are a lot of characters to keep track of in this book, a lot of small stories to follow but d'Alpuget won't lose many readers along the way. The sheer force of her story is enough to sweep us along to the end. And it's well worth the trip. The final scenes on Turtle Beach are powerful and haunting. Blanche d'Alpuget makes us understand that the drama that has unfolded around her characters was as preordained as the first throws of Minou's I Ching, as unstoppable as those great turtles lumbering across the pale sand at midnight.

Suzanne Freeman, a journalist and short-story writer, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	15-20	12-18	12-18
Amsterdam	15-20	12-18	12-18
Athens	15-20	12-18	12-18
Berlin	15-20	12-18	12-18
Bombay	28-32	28-32	28-32
Buenos Aires	28-32	28-32	28-32
Bucharest	15-20	12-18	12-18
Calcutta	28-32	28-32	28-32
Canton	28-32	28-32	28-32
Chong Chai	15-20	12-18	12-18
Dublin	15-20	12-18	12-18
Hankow	28-32	28-32	28-32
Hong Kong	28-32	28-32	28-32
Kobe	28-32	28-32	28-32
London	15-20	12-18	12-18
Manila	28-32	28-32	28-32
Moscow	15-20	12-18	12-18
Mumbai	28-32	28-32	28-32
Nice	15-20	12-18	12-18
Paris	15-20	12-18	12-18
Perth	28-32	28-32	28-32
Port of Spain	28-32	28-32	28-32
Rangoon	28-32	28-32	28-32
San Francisco	15-20	12-18	12-18
Shanghai	28-32	28-32	28-32
Singapore	28-32	28-32	28-32
Taipei	28-32	28-32	28-32
Tokyo	28-32	28-32	28-32

AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algiers	15-20	12-18	12-18
Cairo	28-32	28-32	28-32
Cape Town	28-32	28-32	28-32
Harare	28-32	28-32	28-32
London	15-20	12-18	12-18
Manila	28-32	28-32	28-32
Moscow	15-20	12-18	12-18
Mumbai	28-32	28-32	28-32
Nice	15-20	12-18	12-18
Paris	15-20	12-18	12-18
Perth	28-32	28-32	28-32
Port of Spain	28-32	28-32	28-32
Rangoon	28-32	28-32	28-32
San Francisco	15-20	12-18	12-18
Shanghai	28-32	28-32	28-32
Singapore	28-32	28-32	28-32
Taipei	28-32	28-32	28-32
Tokyo	28-32	28-32	28-32

## Stockholders Approve CSX-Texas Gas Merger

**RICHMOND, Virginia** — Stockholders of CSX Corp. and Texas Gas Resources Corp. have approved proposals clearing the way for the companies to merge, CSX has announced.

CSX shareholders have approved a proposal to increase CSX common stock to 300 million shares, from 100 million, according to the announcement Thursday. The extra shares will be used for a proposed three-for-one stock split, effective next Wednesday.

**Tuesdays**

Both bulls and bears turn to the Commodities Column.

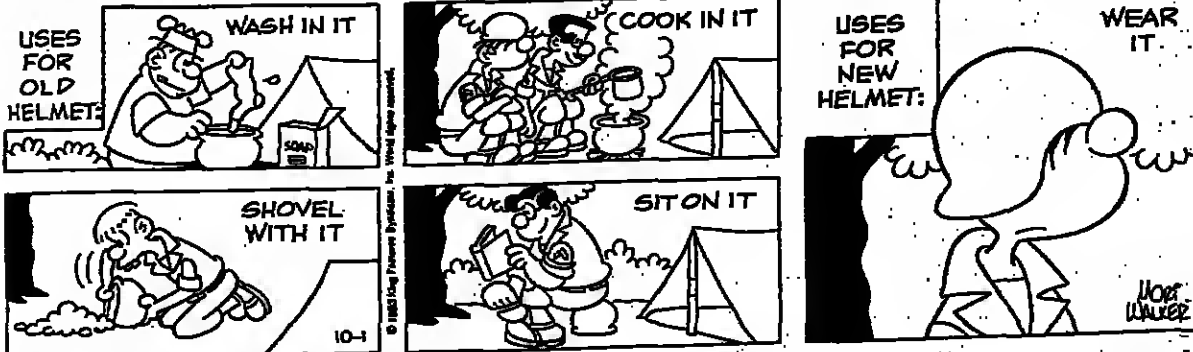
## PEANUTS



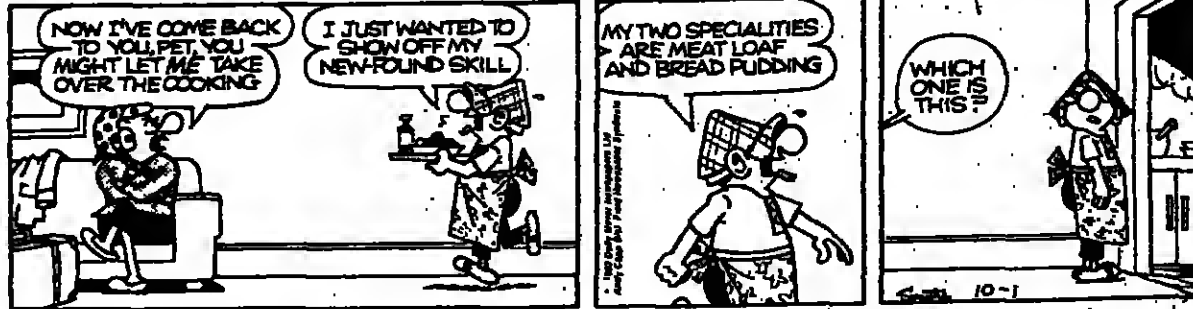
## BLONDIE



## BETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Other Markets Sept. 30

Closing Prices in local currencies	
Symbol	Price
Amsterdam	152.75
BASF	152.75
Bayer	152.75
Bombardier	152.75
Borg-Warner	152.75
Bozell	152.75
Brussels	152.75
Chemical Bank	152.75
Compagnie Generale	152.75
De Beers	152.75
Deere	152.75
Dynalene	152.75
Eastman	152.75
Electric	152.75
Enbridge	152.75
Exxon	152.75
General Motors	152.75
IBM	152.75
Intel	152.75
Johnson & Johnson	152.75
Kodak	152.75
Lockheed	152.75
McDonald's	152.75
Merck	152.75
Microsoft	152.75
Motorola	152.75
Northern Telecom	152.75
Oracle	152.75
Rockwell International	152.75
Sony	152.75
Spacelabs	152.75
Standard Oil	152.75
Union Pacific	152.75
Wendover	152.75
Worldwide	152.75
Yamaha	152.75

## Canadian Stock Markets Sept. 29

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked *	
Symbol	Price
Alcan	152.75
Bell Canada	152.75
Bank of Montreal	152.75
Bank of Toronto	152.75
Canadian Pacific	152.75
Imperial Oil	152.75
Inco	152.75
Northern Telecom	152.75
Placer Dome	152.75
Shawmut	152.75
St. Lawrence	152.75
Union Pacific	152.75
Wendover	152.75
Worldwide	152.75
Yamaha	152.75

## Canadian Stock Markets Sept. 29

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked *	
Symbol	Price
Alcan	152.75
Bell Canada	152.75
Bank of Montreal	152.75
Bank of Toronto	152.75
Canadian Pacific	152.75
Imperial Oil	152.75
Inco	152.75
Northern Telecom	152.75
Placer Dome	152.75
Shawmut	152.75
St. Lawrence	152.75
Union Pacific	152.75
Wendover	152.75
Worldwide	152.75
Yamaha	152.75



SPORTS

's Rookie No-Hits White Sox

United Press International  
OAKLAND, California — Mike Warren became the first rookie in the American League to go hitless in a game on Thursday night.

Warren, 22, was the major league's first no-hitter since Bob Feller's 1940 no-hitter for the Cleveland Indians against the New York Yankees.

Warren, who had just entered the game as a defensive replacement, caught it near the 372-foot mark for the final out of the inning.

Warren, who made his debut on July 12 against Chicago and threw a pitch to Greg Luzinski on his pitch in the major leagues, ran

halfway to the mound to start the ninth. A cold-weather crowd of 9,058 cheered him on.

He began the inning by walking pinch hitter Jerry Hairston on a 3-2 pitch, but he got pinch hitter Greg Walker on a fly to center and struck Warren on a fly to center and struck

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

out Rudy Law. Warren then retired Cardy Fisk on a fly to left, and his teammates rushed to the mound and mobbed him.

"I could talk about every pitch he threw," said catcher Mike Heath. "And it would be the same. Every pitch was great."

Said Warren, who a year ago was pitching for Class-A Modesto (California), "It was a dream come true. Just being in the major leagues was a big thrill — and now this. I won't believe it 'til I read about it in the paper."

"I was probably more excited than Mike," said Oakland Manager Steve Boros. "I wanted to be sure I had the right people in the game at the end. I told our outfielders to play shallow in the last two innings so there wouldn't be any bloop hits."

Warren did not allow a man to reach second base and faced just two batters over the minimum of 27. In the third, he walked Scott Fletcher, who was then thrown out stealing. Tom Paciorek drew Warren's other walk, in the fifth.

The last no-hitter by a rookie was tossed in by Jim Bibby, then of Texas, who beat Oakland, 8-0, on July 30, 1973. The last Oakland no-hitter came on Sept. 28, 1975, when Vida Blue, Glenn Abbott, Paul Lindblad and Rolfe Fingers combined for a 5-0 victory over California.

Warren is the first man to no-hit the White Sox since Aug. 1, 1962, when Boston's Bill Monbouquette did it, 1-0.

Yankees 4, Red Sox 3  
In New York, Don Mattingly delivered a single with the bases loaded in the ninth to cap a two-run uprising that rallied the Yankees past Boston, 4-3. Willie Randolph led off with a walk off John Tudor (15-12) and came home on a double by Ken Griffey. Mattingly then singled to make a winner of Ron Guidry (21-9).

Twins 2, Rangers 0  
In Minnesota, Tim Lincecum homered and Ken Schrom pitched a seven-inning shutout against Texas, 2-0. Schrom (15-8) walked four and struck out three in posting his first major-league shutout and sixth complete game of the year. Lincecum's home run, his third since being called up from Toledo Sept. 1, came off Dave Stewart (5-2) in the first inning.

Tigers 9, Orioles 4  
In Baltimore, Enos Cabell's three-run homer highlighted a five-run first that carried the Tigers to a 9-4 victory and a three-game sweep of the Orioles. Winner Mike Wilcox (11-10) scattered 10 hits in going the distance against the Eastern Division champions. Mike Flanagan (12-4) took the loss. The Orioles have dropped three straight since clinching the pennant Sunday.

Indians 4, Brewers 2  
In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas had three hits, including a two-run home run, and Rick Sutcliffe (17-11) pitched his 10th complete game of the year despite giving up 14 hits as Cleveland defeated the Brewers, 4-2. Starter and loser Tom Candiotti (4-4) allowed nine hits and three runs in 6 1/2 innings.

Mariners 5, Royals 4  
In Seattle, Ken Phelps, who went 3-for-4, hit a leadoff homer to spark a four-run seventh that led the Mariners past Kansas City, 5-4. It was Phelps' sixth home run of the year and second in two nights.

Padres 7, Dodgers 1  
In the National League, in San Diego, Andy Hawkins pitched a



Mike Warren, cutting loose against Chicago Thursday night.

seven-hitter and struck out 10 through 8 1/2 innings as the Padres beat Los Angeles, 4-1, to complete a doubleheader sweep and keep the Dodgers stalled on the verge of the Western Division title. In the opener, Tony Gwynn singled in Tim Flannery with the go-ahead run in a six-run eighth that gave San Diego a 7-1 victory. With a three-game divisional lead over Atlanta, Los Angeles has three games left to play — against San Francisco, which has won 11 of the team's 15 meetings this season. Said Dodgers manager first baseman, "We can't start pressing now. We can't panic."

Giants 11, Reds 7  
In Cincinnati, Chris Smith's two-run homer in the seventh led San Francisco to an 11-7 decision over the Reds. In the final home appearance of his career, Cincinnati's Johnny Bench delivered a two-run pinch single. The 16-year veteran singled to ignite a five-run rally in the fifth that brought Cincinnati

from a four-run deficit to a 7-6 lead. "I wanted it to end this way," said Bench. "I probably won't hit in Houston," where the Reds finish their season this weekend. "I would like to go out on that hit and remember it," added the 14-time All Star.

Braves 5, Astros 4  
In Houston, Randy Johnson's ninth-inning single scored Chris Chambliss from second to give Atlanta a 5-4 squeaker over the Astros and keep the division race alive. Chambliss opened the inning with a single off Vern Riffe (8-5). Set out later Albert Hall walked, setting the stage for Johnson's chop, which bounced over the head of Houston third baseman Phil Garner. Winner Gene Garber (4-5) needed last-inning help from Terry Forster, who picked up his 13th save.

Pirates 4, Mets 2  
In Pittsburgh, Rick Rhoden scattered four hits through eight innings and helped his cause with two hits as the Pirates downed New York, 4-2. Rhoden (13-13) struck out five and walked none before giving way to Cecilio Guante, who registered his ninth save.

Redskins Bracing for Raiders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Washington Redskins Coach Joe Gibbs calls his team's National Football League game here Sunday with the Los Angeles Raiders "the heavy-weight championship of the world." Los Angeles has won 13 of its last 15 games, including four this season, and the 3-1 Redskins have taken 18 of their last 20.

"The Raiders are a big physical team and they manhandle people up front," says Gibbs. But the Redskins offensive line has made a similar reputation for itself in blocking for fullback John Riggins.

Last Sunday, the Raiders scored Denver quarterback seven times in a 22-7 Los Angeles victory. The Raiders are the only NFL club the Redskins have never defeated. The two clubs have met three times with the Raiders winning 34-20 in 1970, 26-23 in 1975 and 24-21 in 1980.

Raider quarterback Phunkett is sixth among American Conference passers while his Redskins counterpart, Joe Theismann, is fourth in the National. Phunkett has completed 57 of 96 passes for 703 yards and four touchdowns while throwing 10 interceptions. Theismann is 64-for-107 for 782 yards, eight touchdowns and three interceptions.

Both teams rely heavily on the ground game. Marcus Allen has run for 293 yards while Riggins, carrying on 105 of the Redskins' 145 rushing plays, has gained 356 yards. (Las Vegas odds makers have made the Redskins 2-point favorites.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Baltimore (2-2) at Cincinnati (1-3) — With a 22-19 victory over Chicago last week, Baltimore beat a team other than New England for the first time in three years. Cincinnati won its first game, 23-17 over Tampa Bay, but scored only two offensive touchdowns and generated only 267 yards of offense. The return of fullback Pete Johnson and defensive end Ross Browner, who had been suspended for drug-related activities, should help the home side. (Bengals by 6 points.)

Houston (0-4) at Pittsburgh (2-2) — Houston's defense is ranked last in the league and doesn't figure to improve against Pittsburgh. Not only are the Steelers coming off a rather surprising loss to New England, but they thumped the Oilers two weeks ago, 40-28. (Steelers by 11.)

Seattle (2-2) at Cleveland (3-1) — Despite its even record, Seattle has played erratically. In losing to Washington last week by 27-17, the Seahawks gave up too many long passes, including scoring bombs of 64 and 47 yards. They may be in for more of the same against quarterback Brian Sipe & Co. (Browns by 3 1/2.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Dallas (4-0) at Minnesota (3-1) — In his first start in place of the

injured Tommy Kramer, Steve Dils threw well enough (18 of 31 for 147 yards and a touchdown) in last week's victory over Detroit, but Minnesota had only 181 yards on offense. (Cowboys by 4.)

Detroit (1-3) at L.A. Rams (2-2) — After a 2-0 start, the Rams lost their next two games by 27-34

NFL PREVIEW

scores. Eric Dickerson, the Rams' rookie running back, leads all NFL rushers with 446 yards after gaining 192, including an 85-yard run, second longest in club history, against the New York Jets last week. The Lions have dropped three straight. (Rams by 4 1/2.)

Philadelphia (2-2) at Atlanta (2-2) — Both teams are coming off losses. The Falcons also lost wide receiver Alfred Jackson with a broken collarbone and four other starters — wide receiver Alfred Jenkins, defensive linemen Mike Zele and Jeff Merrow and linebacker Fulton Kuykendall — are doubtful because of minor injuries. But quarterback Steve Bartkowski (80-for-115 for 1,071 yards and eight touchdowns with no interceptions) is the league's leading passer. (Falcons by 3 1/2.)

Tampa Bay (0-4) at Green Bay (2-2) — Green Bay's defense has been consistently bad, and when they can't run they lose, as they did Monday night against the Giants, when they ran for only 53 yards. Tampa Bay quarterback Jack Thompson set a club record by completing 75 percent of his passes (30 of 40) against Cincinnati last week, but he got typically scant support from his running backs, who produced a season-low 52 yards. (Packers by 6.)

INTERCONFERENCE

San Diego (1-3) at New York Giants (2-2) — This game could be an example of how a strong defense is more valuable than a strong offense. The Giants have one of the best defenses in the league. San Diego used to have one of the best offenses, which outlived a poor defense. This year the Chargers' defense has been typical, but the of-

fense has slipped markedly. (Chargers by 2.)

Denver (2-2) at Chicago (1-3) — Chicago Coach Mike Ditka can punch all the file cabinets he wants, as he did after the Bears' overtime loss to Baltimore last week. Chicago needs a healthy Walter Payton, who left Sunday's game with a pulled leg muscle after three carries, and a consistent quarterback (Ditka thinks that Vince Evans might replace Jim McMahon this week). The Broncos were pounded by the Raiders, 27-7, on Sunday, and not even Steve DeBerg, in relief of the injured John Elway, made a difference. The Broncos' offensive line remains weak. (Bears by 1 1/2.)

Miami (3-1) at New Orleans (2-2) — Miami got past Kansas City last week despite losing five fumbles and suffering two interceptions. In the process, it became the first team this year to hold an opponent below 100 yards rushing (the Chiefs had 63) and passing (84). (Dolphins by 3.)

St. Louis (1-3) at Kansas City (1-3) — Last Sunday, the Cardinals won their first game of the season, although not spectacularly, on two touchdowns passes from Jim Hart and a defense that held Philadelphia to 258 yards. The Chiefs made only eight first downs against Miami, and Bill Kenney was intercepted four times and sacked four times. (Chiefs by 2 1/2.)

San Francisco (3-1) at New England (2-2) — San Francisco's defense was fourth-quarter solid last week in a victory over Atlanta. New England's defense is hurting after its upset of Pittsburgh. Linebacker Steve Nelson (a broken thumb) may be out two months; injured to lesser degrees were linebackers Andre Tippett and Marshall Harris and safety Rick Sanford. (Patriots by 3.)

MONDAY NIGHT

New York Jets (2-2) at Buffalo (3-1) — Without Freeman McNeil (separated shoulder), the Jets will learn how much he means to the offense. Buffalo, coming off its third straight victory, has been playing well on defense, especially against the run. (Jets by 1.)

European Soccer Draw

United Press International

ZURICH — Following is Friday's draw for soccer round-robin matches in Europe's three major soccer tournaments. Listed first are the home teams for the first-leg matches; to be played Oct. 19; return matches will be played Oct. 26.

Champions' Cup  
Dynamo Bucharest vs. Hamburg (holder), Copenhagen vs. Benfica.  
Liverpool vs. Athletic Bilbao, Borussia Dortmund vs. Real Madrid, FC Bayern Munich vs. Juventus, FC Barcelona vs. Real Madrid, FC Barcelona vs. Real Madrid, FC Barcelona vs. Real Madrid.

UEFA Cup  
Anderlecht (holder) vs. Dinamo Zagreb, Rapid Wien vs. Borussia Dortmund, FC Bayern Munich vs. Juventus, FC Barcelona vs. Real Madrid, FC Barcelona vs. Real Madrid, FC Barcelona vs. Real Madrid.

Intercontinental Cup  
Real Madrid vs. Flamengo, Flamengo vs. Real Madrid, Flamengo vs. Real Madrid, Flamengo vs. Real Madrid, Flamengo vs. Real Madrid, Flamengo vs. Real Madrid.

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	First Game	Second Game
San Francisco 12, Los Angeles 11	Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 9	Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 9
San Francisco 12, Los Angeles 11	Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 9	Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 9
San Francisco 12, Los Angeles 11	Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 9	Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 9
San Francisco 12, Los Angeles 11	Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 9	Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 9

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	1 1/2

France, Australia Split Openers of Davis Cup Semi

United Press International  
STOCKHOLM — French Open champion Yannick Noah scored a tight-set victory over Pat Cash Friday, but Australian John Ziegler evened the best-of-five Davis Cup semifinal with France's Henri Leconte. Noah beat Cash, 6-4, 10-8, 6-3, while Ziegler outlasted Leconte, 4-6, 9-7, 6-2.

The doubles, with Noah and Leconte taking on Mark Edmondson and Paul Macnamore, will be played today with the reverse singles on Sunday. The winner will be the either Argentina or Sweden.

Stockholm, Mats Wilander led Guillermo to give Sweden a 2-0 lead. Wilander, the world's ranked player, needed two 10 minutes to down Vilas, 6-4, 4-6.

Wilander dominated the match hard serves and aggressive although he lapsed temporarily in the third set, Vilas held a 3-0 at that point, but the Swede to end the match in straight

sets lived up to his No. 4 ranking. Despite his dispirited, he disposed of Cash, a London quarterfinalist, in three sets. Noah was the outcast and, apart from a momentary early, seemed in control.

France leveled when Fitzgerald came from behind to subdue the two. Two years ago, Fitzgerald used during a practice session in Oregon, but Friday was no sign of the illness that had necessitated emergency treatment from neurologists and surgeons.

Fitzgerald said he never thought Leconte under control until the shot. "He hit some incredible, and I just wanted to see him hoping he would go 'boil,'" the Australian player Fitzgerald made several magnificent forehand and backhand volleys beat Leconte in his first cup



John Fitzgerald in Davis Cup action Friday in Sydney against Frenchman Henri Leconte.

match since playing against Chile last July. Fitzgerald is unbeaten in three career Davis Cup matches. Australian captain Neale Fraser said the fact that the Frenchman had to play Saturday's doubles while Cash and Fitzgerald could rest might affect the outcome.

"Those guys might be on the court for three or four hours, and that could take the sting out of them," Fraser said.

In Eastbourne, England, John Lloyd and Buster Mottram gave Britain a 2-0 lead over Chile in a consolation relegation playoff. The winner will have a berth among the world's top 16 nations.

Lloyd defeated Jaime Fillo, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4, and Mottram followed with a 6-4, 6-3 victory over Ricardo Acuna.

Mottram, who has played only one tournament since Wimbledon and who recently announced his retirement from the grand prix circuit, was sharp and confident against an opponent who this season reached the third round of both Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

In Dublin, John McEnroe defeated Sean Somers, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, giving the United States a 1-0 lead over the Republic of Ireland in their competition.

Both teams have been eliminated from this year's cup and are playing for a place in the world group. The loser will drop to the regional competition next season.

command. McEnroe equalled two U.S. Davis Cup records — he tied Arthur Ashe's 27 singles victories and Vic Seixas' overall record of 38 victories in singles and doubles.

In zonal finals, Yugoslavia took a 2-0 European Group B lead over Hungary on singles victories in Zagreb by Marko Ostojic over Robert Machan, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, and Slobodan Zivoginovic over Janos Ben-

yok, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5. In Freiburg, West Germany, Heinz Gühnhardt defeated Michael Westphal, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, giving Switzerland a 1-0 European Group A advantage.

And in Tokyo, India went 2-up over Japan in the Eastern Zone. Ramesh Krishnan defeated Suyoshi Fukui, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 4-6, 6-0, and Vijay Amritraj swept Hiroshi Shirato, 6-2, 8-6, 6-3.

Transition  
BASKETBALL  
INDIANA — Signed Jerry Skelton, a guard, to a multiyear contract. Added Kevin McKeown, guard, to the roster. Cut Roy McCallum and Tyrone Curtis. Added Dave Allevy, forward.

KANSAS CITY — Signed Larry Drew, guard, to a five-year contract. Signed Steve Stipanovich, forward, to a five-year contract. Signed Steve Stipanovich, forward, to a five-year contract.

FOOTBALL  
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE — Signed Ken Jenkins, kick returner, to a multiyear contract. Added James Cofer, wide receiver, to the injured reserve list. Houston — Signed Brian Ransom, quarterback, and waived Vance Johnson, running back.

NEW ENGLAND — Signed Ed Reynolds and John Gillen, linebackers, and Dave Brown, defensive end. Cut Tom Fick, quarterback, and Larry Cofer, running back. Placed Steve Landon, center, on injured reserve.

PHILADELPHIA — Re-signed Dan Fouts, quarterback, and waived Tom Skladanow, punter. Signed Dave Latta, defensive back. Released Dan Fouts, quarterback, and waived Tom Skladanow, punter. Signed Dave Latta, defensive back. Released Dan Fouts, quarterback, and waived Tom Skladanow, punter.

ST. LOUIS — Released Jim Elmer, defensive back. Signed Dave Latta, defensive back. Released Dan Fouts, quarterback, and waived Tom Skladanow, punter.

MAINE — Signed Steve Stipanovich, forward, to a five-year contract. Signed Steve Stipanovich, forward, to a five-year contract. Signed Steve Stipanovich, forward, to a five-year contract.

UCLA — Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract. Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract. Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract.

LOVELL — Signed Larry Lessner, assistant basketball coach. Signed Larry Lessner, assistant basketball coach. Signed Larry Lessner, assistant basketball coach.

UCLA — Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract. Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract. Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract.

UCLA — Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract. Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract. Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract.

UCLA — Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract. Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract. Signed Bob Larsen, head coach, to a five-year contract.

**HOTELS**  
SWITZERLAND  
GENEVA  
RESIDENCE DE FRANCE  
4 Ave de France, CH-1202 Geneva  
Tel: 022 733 22 22  
Beautiful, first class, air-conditioned, residential furnished apartments and studios. Fully equipped kitchen, daily maid service. Weekly and monthly rates. Excellent location.

**U.S.A.**  
TUDOR HOTEL, 34 East 42nd St., New York City, is fashionable, full scale Manhattan, 4 block from UN. Single from \$35, double from \$66. Tel: 422 9771. Tel: 001 212 753 7533

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
(Continued From Back Page)

**LOW COST FLIGHTS**  
TO USA or WORLDWIDE, contact your US travel agent Paris 225 92 90.

**RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS**  
SWITZERLAND  
AU VIEUX CAVEAU - PULLY, Superb Swiss style gourmet dining, top dancing, live music, private parties, Summer terrace. Let the family enjoy your stay at the beautiful Au Vieux Caveau, 11 rue de la Gare, 1200 Pully, Lausanne. Tel: 021 28 29 47.

**FOR SALE & WANTED**  
FOR SALE OLD BILLIARDS length 275 - width 150. Tel 2 7 pm or 4 pm. Tel: 022 72 11 17.  
PERIOD FURNITURE for sale. Tel: (1) 387 99 96 Paris from 8 to 10 pm.

**SHOPPING**  
HIGH FRENCH TRADITIONAL with modern style, contemporary design, covered in superb fabrics, original and handmade. Tel: 022 72 11 17.  
ORIGINAL BLACK FOREST cuckoo clocks. Delivery to all countries. Please ask for prices. H.G. Quartz, Kochwiesstr. 41, D-5300 Köln 80.

**ANTIQUE FAIRS**  
Antiques refashioning wood, silver and jewelry. P. Perez, 78115 Clichy-lès-Bains, France. Tel: 01 47 70 34.

**EDUCATION**  
SPANISH COURSES IN MALAGA, Spain, all grades, small groups, taught daily, courses commencing each month. Living with Spanish families or in small apartments. White Centre de Estudios de Espana, Ave. U.S. 30, 110 Malaga.

**INTENSIVE SPANISH**, Costa del Sol. Audio-visual lab, board games, 100% Spanish. Groups of 7. Academia Andalucia, Cometa 9, Malaga Spain. 212309

**PEN PALS**  
FRIENDS  
all over the world would like to correspond with you. Friendship, language, travel, etc. Request free brochure. Tel: Correspondence Club.

**LES AMIS DU COULIER**  
Rue de la Gare 11, 11000 Berlin 11, West Germany.

**GERMAN LADY**, 44 YEARS sportive, widowed, blonde, black hair, corresponds with an American. Please write: FRITZ 1920, Friedrichstr. 15, D-10000 Frankfurt/AM.

**GUYS AND GALS** of continents want pen pals. Details free. Hermes Verlag, Post 110600, D-10000 Berlin 11, West Germany.

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
INTERNATIONAL  
ESORT AGENCY  
PRIVATE COLLECTION  
FRANKFURT  
MULTILINGUAL ESORTS  
Everywhere in Europe  
Tel 0-6192-1744  
LIMOUSINE & AIRPORT PICK-UP  
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AVAILABLE

**NEW YORK CALIFORNIA**  
and other U.S. Cities  
212-754-7754  
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019  
CHICAGO  
312-641-0445  
European & International Cities covered  
New York Headquarters.

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST**  
ESORT AGENCY  
LONDON THEATRE & GATWICK  
Tel: 01-747 3304

**CAPRICE**  
ESORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**LONDON**  
BELGRAVIA  
ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 736 5877.

**LONDON**  
ROYALE ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 01-991 1340  
AND HEATHROW

**N. EUROPE ESORT SERVICE**  
AMSTERDAM 644994  
THE HAGUE 234229  
ROTTERDAM 334040

**LA VENTURA**  
ESORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-888-1666

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST**  
ESORT AGENCY  
LONDON THEATRE & GATWICK  
Tel: 01-747 3304

**CAPRICE**  
ESORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**LONDON**  
BELGRAVIA  
ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 736 5877.

**LONDON**  
ROYALE ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 01-991 1340  
AND HEATHROW

**N. EUROPE ESORT SERVICE**  
AMSTERDAM 644994  
THE HAGUE 234229  
ROTTERDAM 334040

**LA VENTURA**  
ESORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-888-1666

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST**  
ESORT AGENCY  
LONDON THEATRE & GATWICK  
Tel: 01-747 3304

**CAPRICE**  
ESORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**LONDON**  
BELGRAVIA  
ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 736 5877.

**LONDON**  
ROYALE ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 01-991 1340  
AND HEATHROW

**N. EUROPE ESORT SERVICE**  
AMSTERDAM 644994  
THE HAGUE 234229  
ROTTERDAM 334040

**LA VENTURA**  
ESORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-888-1666

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST**  
ESORT AGENCY  
LONDON THEATRE & GATWICK  
Tel: 01-747 3304

**CAPRICE**  
ESORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**LONDON**  
BELGRAVIA  
ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 736 5877.

**LONDON**  
ROYALE ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 01-991 1340  
AND HEATHROW

**N. EUROPE ESORT SERVICE**  
AMSTERDAM 644994  
THE HAGUE 234229  
ROTTERDAM 334040

**LA VENTURA**  
ESORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-888-1666

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST**  
ESORT AGENCY  
LONDON THEATRE & GATWICK  
Tel: 01-747 3304

**CAPRICE**  
ESORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**LONDON**  
BELGRAVIA  
ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 736 5877.

**LONDON**  
ROYALE ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 01-991 1340  
AND HEATHROW

**N. EUROPE ESORT SERVICE**  
AMSTERDAM 644994  
THE HAGUE 234229  
ROTTERDAM 334040

**LA VENTURA**  
ESORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-888-1666

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST**  
ESORT AGENCY  
LONDON THEATRE & GATWICK  
Tel: 01-747 3304

**CAPRICE**  
ESORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**LONDON**  
BELGRAVIA  
ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 736 5877.

**LONDON**  
ROYALE ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 01-991 1340  
AND HEATHROW

**N. EUROPE ESORT SERVICE**  
AMSTERDAM 644994  
THE HAGUE 234229  
ROTTERDAM 334040

**LA VENTURA**  
ESORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-888-1666

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST**  
ESORT AGENCY  
LONDON THEATRE & GATWICK  
Tel: 01-747 3304

**CAPRICE**  
ESORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**LONDON**  
BELGRAVIA  
ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 736 5877.

**LONDON**  
ROYALE ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 01-991 1340  
AND HEATHROW

**N. EUROPE ESORT SERVICE**  
AMSTERDAM 644994  
THE HAGUE 234229  
ROTTERDAM 334040

**LA VENTURA**  
ESORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-888-1666

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST**  
ESORT AGENCY  
LONDON THEATRE & GATWICK  
Tel: 01-747 3304

**CAPRICE**  
ESORT SERVICE  
IN NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**LONDON**  
BELGRAVIA  
ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 736 5877.

**LONDON**  
ROYALE ESORT SERVICE  
Tel: 01-991 1340  
AND HEATHROW

**N. EUROPE ESORT SERVICE**  
AMSTERDAM 644994  
THE HAGUE 234229  
ROTTERDAM 334040

**LA VENTURA**  
ESORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-888-1666

**ESORTS & GUIDES**  
LONDON  
KENSINGTON  
ESORT SERVICE  
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8  
Tel: 937 9136 OR 937 9133

**ZURICH**  
Vanessa Esort Service  
01/47 02 12 - 69 22 45

**LONDON WEST</**



